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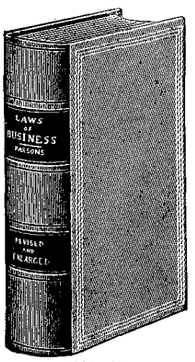

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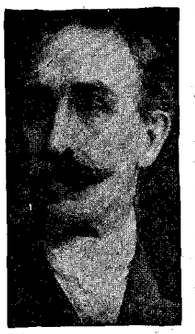

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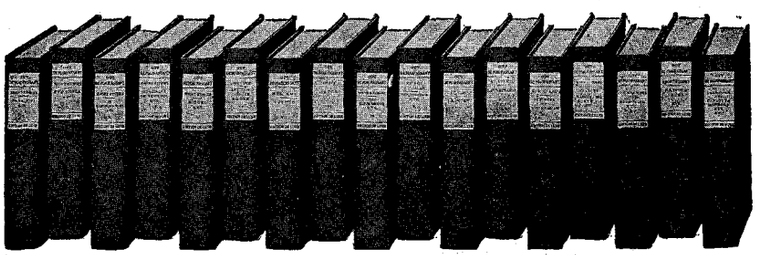

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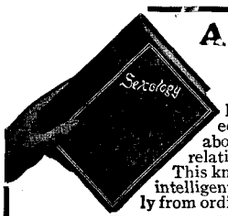

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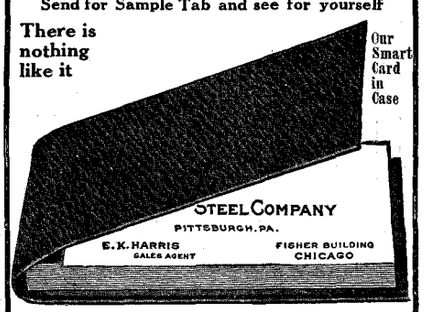

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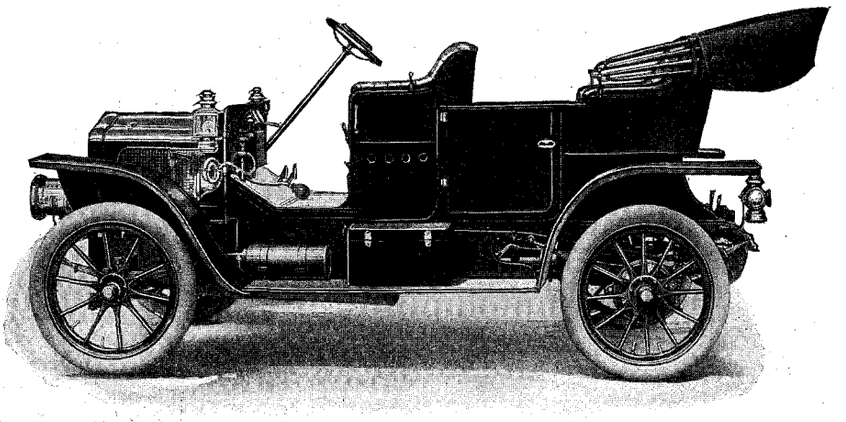

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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VOL. XXXVIII., NO. 11 NEW YORK, MARCH 13, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 986

TOPICS OF THE DAY

MEASURING TAFT BY HIS INAUGURAL

"NEVER did any man come into the Presidency before with such universal good-will of the people, especially of the people who had done their best to keep him out of the Presidency," comments the New York *Sun* on the inauguration of William Howard Taft, while *The World* adds its testimony that "he has many political friends but no idolaters, many political opponeots but no enemies." Peculiarly impressive are these statements coming as they do from the two papers in all newspaperdom which were the most conspicuous and the most bitter in their attacks upon that predecessor whose policies President Taft promises to maintain and enforce. In the press of all parties and of all sections we find assurance that the new President takes up the burdens of his office supported by the confidence and good-will of his fellow citizens. The faces of the nation turned toward him are the faces of friendly approval, remarks the New York *Evening Journal*.

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AT THE MEETING-POINT OF TWO ADMINISTRATIONS.

This photograph was taken at the White House on March 4th, just before starting for the Capitol, where one was to lay down and the other take up the Presidential burden.

In his inaugural address—the purpose of which he declares is "to give a summary outline of the main policies of the new Administration, so far as they can be anticipated"—President Taft reiterates his determination to carry on the "Roosevelt policies," in addition to such important new matters as tariff revision and the conciliation of Southern sentiment. This makes it all the more remarkable, comments the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.), that railroad and other corporate interests hitherto radically opposed to Mr. Roosevelt's policies should be reported as pleased with the inaugural. The explanation, says the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), lies in the fact that the new Chief Magistrate is "an Executive of very different temper, albeit of much the same ideals." Mr. Taft's is a mind essentially judicial, remarks the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), which adds that under his Administration "we shall look to see calm persistence take the place which strenuous insistence has for nearly eight years occupied among the influences exerted on legislation." Moreover, as many papers join in reminding us, his judicial temperament has been strengthened by judicial experience. He summons his fellow countrymen, says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "not to a deadly combat with Apollyon, but to the long work of constructive legislation, steady administration, and industrial recovery."

The Press (Rep.), of the same city, remarks that the calmness of President Taft's inaugural address does not conceal its firmness. He has more than once emphatically proclaimed himself an optimist, and in a recent magazine article he warns his readers that "constant criticism and constant pessimism are productive of paralysis and stagnation." The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) finds this optimism permeating the address, which will not fail, it thinks, to have a soothing and reassuring effect upon the country. More directly even than in this necessarily formal address, says the New York *Globe* (Rep.), the real Taft was reflected in a recent speech to the Yale men, in the course of which he said that he hoped to "make good" in the Presidency "by the exercise of common sense, a sense of proportion, and an absence of swell-headedness."

In addition to the general carrying on of the Roosevelt policies, some of the most salient reforms foreshadowed in the inauguration speech are: Amendments of the Antitrust and Interstate Commerce laws; a reorganization of the Department of Justice, the Bureau of Corporations, and the Interstate Commerce Commission,

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THEY MISSED THE INAUGURATION BUT SAW THE PRESIDENT.

The President bowing to the crowd after the inauguration.

"looking to the effective cooperation of these agencies"; tariff revision; a graduated inheritance tax; legislation to give the Federal Executive the means of enforcing the treaty rights of aliens in the courts of the Federal Government; currency reform; postal savings-banks; conciliation of political sentiment in the South; and more legislation in behalf of labor. On the subject of corporation control the President said in part:

"Relief of the railroads from certain restrictions of the Antitrust Law has been urged by my predecessor and will be urged by me. On the other hand, the Administration is pledged to legislation looking to a proper Federal supervision and restriction to prevent excessive issues of bonds and stocks by companies owning and operating interstate commerce railroads. . . . . .

"It is believed that with the changes to be recommended American business can be assured of that measure of stability and certainty in respect to those things that may be done and those that are prohibited which is essential to the life and growth of all business. Such a plan must include the right of the people to avail themselves of those methods of combining capital and effort deemed necessary to reach the highest degree of economic efficiency, at the same time differentiating between combinations based upon legitimate economic reasons and those formed with the intent of creating monopolies and artificially controlling prices."

The Democratic press is much interested in his statement that "in the making of a tariff the prime motive is taxation and the securing thereby of a revenue." Repeating his promise to call a special session of Congress to revise the Dingley schedules on March 15, he said that he anticipated the reduction of rates in certain cases, with few, if any, advancements.

What he says on the subject of Asiatic immigration has special interest for the Pacific coast. Thus:

"The admission of Asiatic immigrants who can not be amalgamated with our population has been made the subject either of

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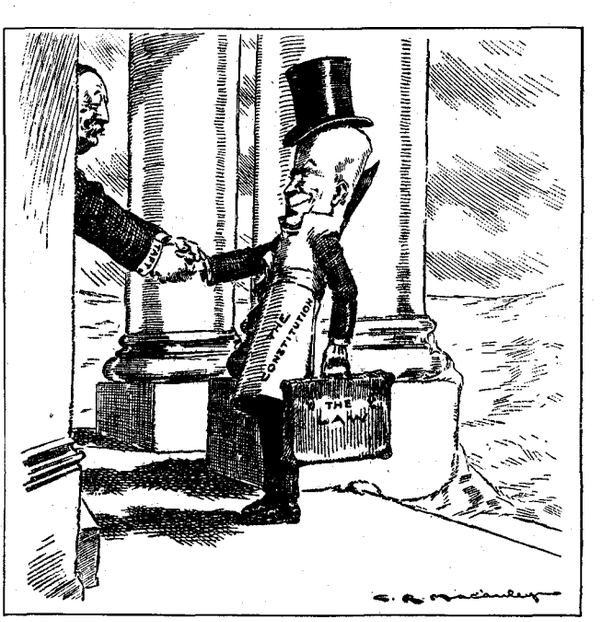
THE NEW NURSE.

"Bye, baby bunting, papa's gone a-hunting."

—Hamilton in *Judge*.



WELCOMING THE EXILE.

The World's perhaps not unnatural view of it.

MORE QUIET ALONG THE POTOMAC.

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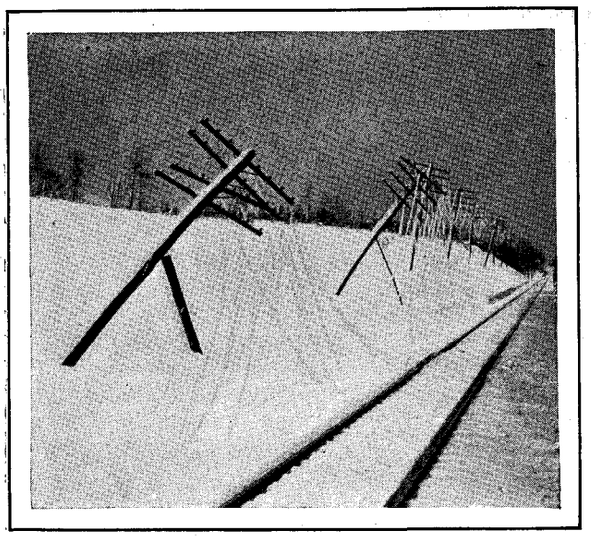
prohibitory clauses in our treaties and statutes or of strict administrative regulation secured by diplomatic negotiation. I sincerely hope that we may continue to minimize the evils likely to arise from such immigration without unnecessary friction and by mutual concessions between self-respecting governments. Meantime, we must take every precaution to prevent, or, failing that, to punish, outbursts of race-feeling among our people against foreigners of whatever nationality who have by our grant a treaty right to pursue lawful business here and to be protected against lawless assault or injury.

"This leads me to point out a serious defect in the present Federal jurisdiction which ought to be remedied at once. Having assured to other countries by treaty the protection of our laws for such of their subjects or citizens as we permit to come within our jurisdiction, we now leave to a State or a city, not under the control of the Federal government, the duty of performing our international obligations in this respect. By proper legislation we may, and ought to, place in the hands of the Federal Executive the means of enforcing the treaty rights of such aliens in the courts of the Federal Government."

As one who speaks with peculiar authority on this subject, he



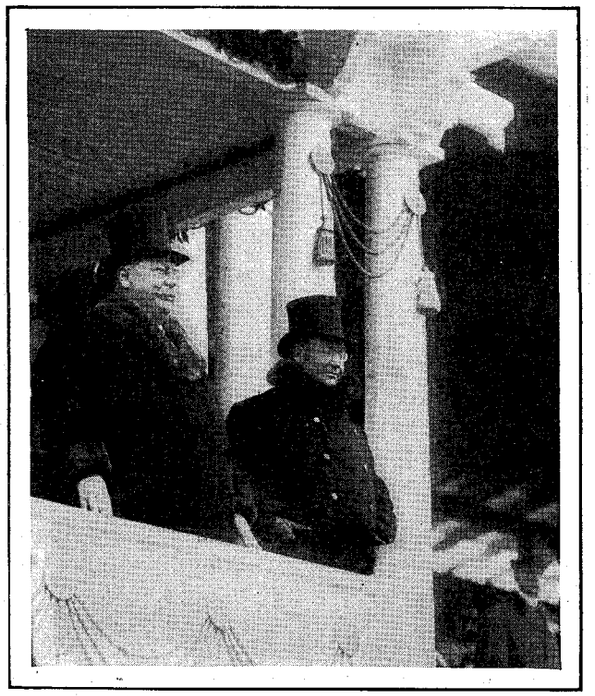
"I ALWAYS SAID IT WOULD BE A COLD DAY WHEN I BECAME PRESIDENT."

This was Mr. Taft's comment on the storm which isolated Washington and upset the program of the inauguration.

reports the governments of our dependencies in Porto Rico and the Philippines to be "progressing as favorably as could be desired." Of the Southern problem he says in part:

"I look forward with hope to increasing the already good feeling between the South and the other sections of the country. My chief purpose is not to effect a change in the electoral vote of the Southern States. That is a secondary consideration. What I look forward to is an increase in the tolerance of political views of all kinds and their advocacy throughout the South, and the existence of a respectable political opposition in every State; even more than this, to an increased feeling on the part of all the people in the South that this Government is their Government, and that its officers in their States are their officers. . . . . .

"The consideration of this question can not, however, be complete and full without reference to the negro race, its progress and its present condition. The Thirteenth Amendment secured them freedom; the Fourteenth Amendment due process of law, protection of property, and the pursuit of happiness, and the Fifteenth Amendment attempted to secure the negro against any deprivation of the privilege to vote because he was a negro. . . . While the Fifteenth Amendment has not been generally observed in the past, it ought to be observed, and the tendency of Southern legislation to-day is toward the enactment of electoral qualifications which shall square with that amendment. Of course, the mere adoption of a constitutional law is only one step in the right direction. It must be fairly and justly enforced as well. In time both will come. Hence it is clear to all that the domination of an ignorant, irresponsible element can be prevented by constitutional laws which shall exclude from voting both negroes and whites not having education or other qualifications thought to be necessary for a proper



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REVIEWING THE INAUGURAL PARADE.

electorate. The danger of the control of an ignorant electorate has therefore passed."

This discussion of the relations of the two races in the South, says the Boston *Transcript*, is the part of the address which will probably attract the most attention and provoke the most controversy. Another sentence, intimating that he will not appoint negroes to a "local office" in any community in which the race feeling is so intense as to interfere with the transaction of the public business by such appointee, brings to mind the case of Dr. Crum, who held the collectorship of the Port at Charleston under Presi-

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ON THEIR WAY TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

dent Roosevelt, and who resigned last week to save the new President from an embarrassing situation.

On the subject of labor legislation, after recounting the reforms in this field under President Roosevelt and promising to extend them, he said in part:

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MR. ROOSEVELT (to the landlord)—"I've had a bully time here!"
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

"Another labor question has arisen which has awakened the most excited discussion. That is in respect to the power of the Federal courts to issue injunctions in industrial disputes. As to that, my convictions are fixt. Take away from courts, if it could be taken away, the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes, and it would create a privileged class among the laborers and save the lawless among their number from a most needful remedy available to all men for the protection of their business against lawless invasion. The proposition that business is not a property or pecuniary right which can be protected by equitable injunction is utterly without foundation in precedent or reason. The proposition is usually linked with one to make the secondary boycott lawful. Such a proposition is at variance with the American instinct, and will find no support, in my judgment, when submitted to the American people. The secondary boycott is an instrument of tyranny, and ought not to be made legitimate."

The blizzard which raged in Washington on the day of the inauguration has served to revive once more the old movement to change the date of that ceremony from the 4th of March to some less inclement season. It was on the 30th of April that George Washington was first inaugurated one hundred and twenty years ago.

SIZING UP THE CABINET TIMBER

ALTHO most of the timber in Mr. Taft's new Cabinet has, at one time or another, been seasoned in corporation atmosphere, the comment of the press is comparatively free from caustic insinuation or derogatory references to the fact. Many of the Democratic press seem to be reserving their opinions of Mr. Taft's official family for future delivery. Here and there, however, there is candid indorsement, almost as enthusiastic as that from Republican editors. "On the whole," says the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), "the Cabinet is well calculated to make a good impression on the country," and the "one essential distinction between this and the Roosevelt Cabinet," it continues, "is that it will not consist of courtiers and flatterers, but of men of independent character and stable judgment."

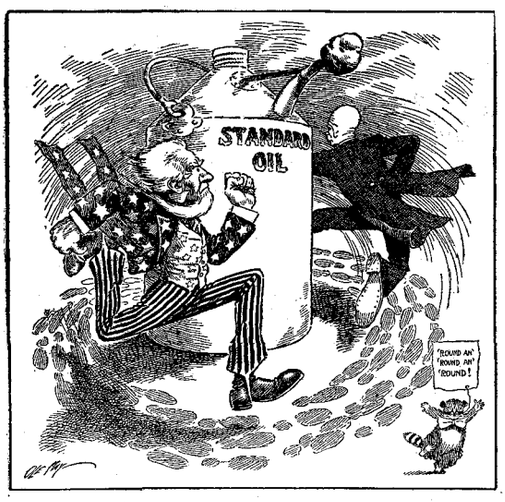
The fact that there are seven lawyers in the new body is emphasized by many as a feature of vital significance. "This means an Administration in which the lawyer's view of public questions and interpretation of public conduct will predominate," says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.). A correspondent of the New York *Times* (Ind.), writing from Washington on the same phase of the question, says:

"Mr. Taft believes that President Roosevelt has fulfilled a mission that was necessary to the genuine welfare of the country by preaching a crusade against certain evils. It now becomes his business to put the reforms advocated and in part secured by Mr. Roosevelt into legal and effective operation, partly by obtaining changes in the laws and partly by the enforcement of laws already on the statute-books.

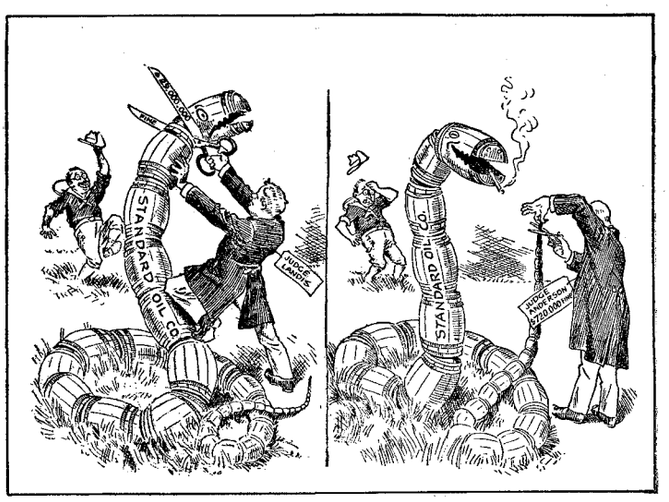
"The fulfilment of this purpose has dominated the choice of the Taft Cabinet, and was the controlling reason for embracing in its membership men thoroughly familiar with the operation of great corporations and with the legal questions involved in the adequate control of such concerns by the Federal Government. Mr. Taft naturally desired to surround himself with experts on the handling of questions which he knows will form a large part of the work of his Administration.

"Therefore he has searched the country for able lawyers who were men of sufficient patriotism to make the pecuniary sacrifice necessary to joining the Cabinet and of sufficiently high ideals to cooperate with him in his policy of clinching the work of the Roosevelt Administration."

The New York *Globe* (Rep.) sees the installation of a "different Cabinet policy than has prevailed during the last seven years." "Cabinet members," it continues, "must be less clerks and more responsible ministers entrusted with authority over their departments." We read further:



AT IT AGAIN.
—May in the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*.



CUTTING ITS HEAD OFF.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

STRIKING OIL.

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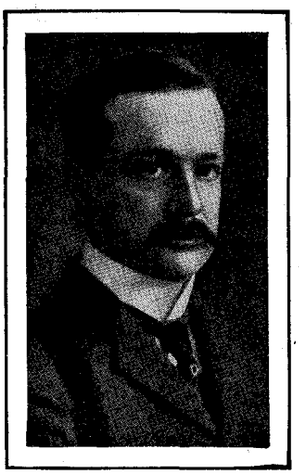
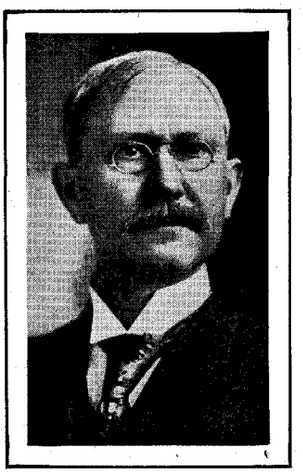


GEORGE VON L. MEYER,
MASSACHUSETTS.
Secretary of the Navy.



RICHARD A. BALLINGER,
WASHINGTON.
Secretary of the Interior.

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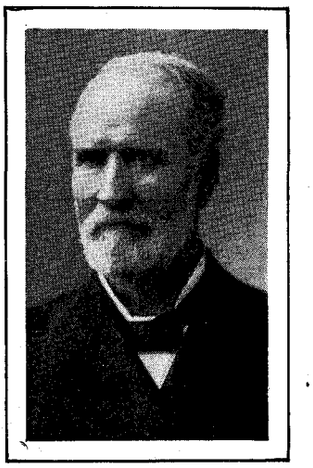

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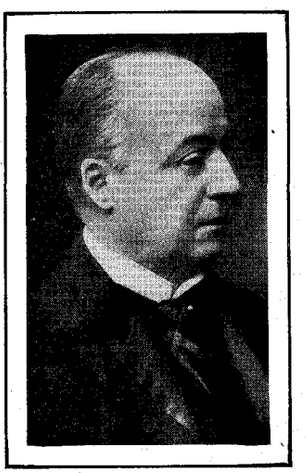
JAMES WILSON,
IOWA.
Secretary of Agriculture.

"During the seven years there have been three secretaries of state, three secretaries of the treasury, three attorney-generals, six secretaries of the navy, three secretaries of war, three secretaries of the interior, three secretaries of commerce and labor, and five postmaster-generals.

"The only man who has served through is the Secretary of Agriculture. We must go back to Jackson to find a President who has felt it necessary to make so many Cabinet reorganizations. . . . Because of the constant change and shifting, Cabinet position has lost in dignity. A reversion to the old system under which a President kept his official family practically unbroken will be welcome. . . . . .

"As a member of the Cabinet of President Roosevelt Mr. Taft is informed as to the bad features of the régime that is passing, and has sympathized with Cabinet ministers as he has seen them embarrassed by the President's caprices or overridden through backstairs influence. Not having taken all knowledge as his province, and by his habit of mind and training prejudiced in favor of the old-fashioned method of doing business, it may be surmised that the Cabinet will begin to emerge from its eclipse and Mr. Secretary again become a personage of importance. Changes will, of course, occur, but they are not likely to be with rapid-fire frequency. The Washington guide will no longer stumble as he does now when asked who is the chief of the department that is being visited."

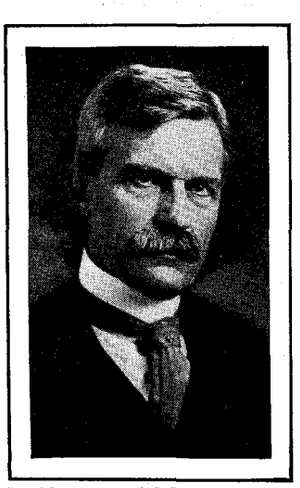


PHILANDER C. KNOX,
PENNSYLVANIA.
Secretary of State.

Three men in the new Cabinet, as the Boston *Journal* points out, have been members of Mr. Roosevelt's official family, and it goes on to sketch as follows the personnel of these and the other Cabinet members:

"Mr. Knox as premier needs no introduction because of his work as the chief law-officer of the Government, which is everywhere conceded to have demonstrated especial fitness for the position to which he is now called. Mr. Meyer has been highly successful at the Post-office Department, from which he will go to the Navy; and Mr. Wilson is appointed in response to a vigorous and unanimous popular demand which could not be overlooked. He has made the Agricultural Department what it is, and the people interested in it demanded that he remain at that post.

"Judge Dickinson, who will be Secretary of War, is one of the acknowledged greatest lawyers in the country. Mr. Wickersham is perhaps the least known man in the group. His appointment is largely a personal one. He is of the metropolitan type of office



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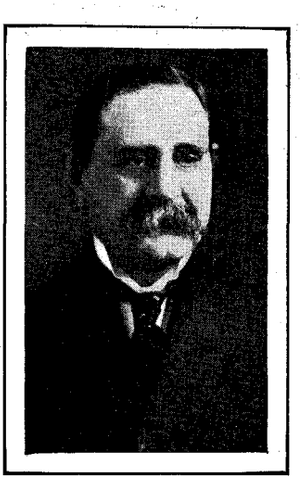
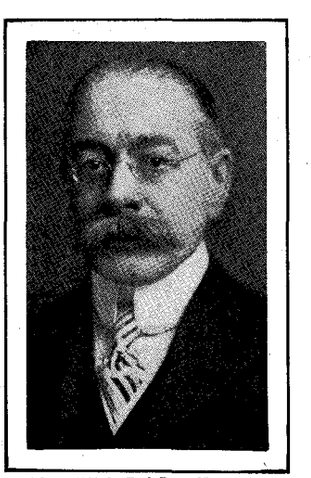
MISSOURI.
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.



JACOB M. DICKINSON,
TENNESSEE.
Secretary of War.



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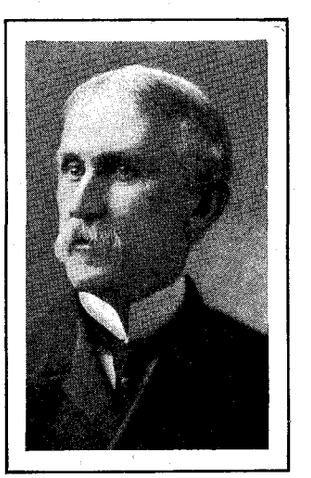
GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM,
NEW YORK.
Attorney-General.



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FRANKLIN MACVEAGH,
ILLINOIS.
Secretary of the Treasury.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S CABINET.

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lawyers, skilled, careful, and reputed to be able and effective. Mr. Ballinger, who will be Secretary of the Interior, has served with eminent satisfaction as Commissioner of the General Land Office at a time when that office was much in the public eye on account of charges of vast corruption in the public domain. He adopted new and improved methods; he knows the work of the Interior Department thoroughly, and he should be an excellent man in the place.

"Mr. Hitchcock as Postmaster-General likewise goes to a service with which he is completely familiar because of previous service in the Post-office Department. Mr. Nagel, of Missouri, will be Secretary of Commerce and Labor. He is one of the best lawyers in his State. Franklin MacVeagh as Secretary of the Treasury will bring to bear the fund of vast experience gathered as man of extensive business, banker, and student of affairs."

A STORMY AND COSTLY CONGRESS

THE Sixtieth Congress as a whole, says *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston), a daily devoted to peace of mind and spiritual uplift, will be remembered as one "characterized by much disturbance, friction, investigation, recrimination, and of comparatively little influence as an uplifting force." This impression is born of the rumblings of hostility which were constantly arising whenever that body came in contact with the methods and personality of Theodore Roosevelt. The actual record of things done during the two sessions, however, shows a number of important

Congress.	First Session.	Second Session.	Total.
60th, 1908–'09	$1,008,397,543.56	$1,048,543,659.50	$2,056,941,203.06
59th, 1906–'07	879,589,185.16	967,644,065.05	1,847,233,250.21
58th, 1904–'05	781,172,375.18	820,184,634.86	1,601,357,010.14
57th, 1902–'03	796,633,864.79	736,578,402.76	1,533,212,267.55
56th, 1900–'01	719,278,826.89	757,607,464.72	1,476,886,291.61
55th, 1898–'99	862,682,487.06	690,677,188.54	1,553,359,675.60
54th, 1896–'97	469,494,010.41	485,002,044.72	954,496,055.13
53rd, 1894–'95	459,925,178.62	457,088,344.72	917,013,523.34
52nd, 1892–'93	463,684,385.20	479,932,667.08	943,617,052.28
51st, 1890–'91	509,368,345.86	514,424,019.49	1,023,792,365.35

From the New York "Tribune."

THE RECORD OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR TEN CONGRESSES.

reforms either accomplished or begun, a total of 287 public laws enacted, and 57 treaties and conventions with foreign countries ratified. The work of the first session was reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST of June 6, 1908. That session, it will be remembered, administered a shock to the country by the size of its expenditures, surpassing all records by appropriations amounting to $1,008,397,543. In spite of a growing Treasury deficit the second session has passed that figure by more than $40,000,000. And the new Secretary of the Treasury has declared in a newspaper interview that the new Administration can not hope to run the Government more economically than did the last. "The first severe test of President Taft's Administration," says *The Wall Street Journal*, "will have its center and determinate results in the measures he devises for safeguarding the public credit." This session, remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), emphasizes the fact that for the American people "the day of low expenditures and low taxes has disappeared."

The Providence *Journal* (Ind.) lays the increased expenditure at the door of "paternalism." Thus:

"More paternal schemes are being exploited; the aid of the Federal authorities is being asked for all sorts of enterprises, some good, some bad. . . . In the one item of pensions, for instance, there has been a rise of over $20,000,000 in seven years. To go a little further back, our pension bill in 1878, 13 years after the close of the Civil War, was $27,000,000; in 1888 it had risen to $80,000,000; in 1898, when the Spanish War broke out, it was $147,000,000; and in 1908 it had swollen to $154,000,000."

Others blame our militarism and the ever-hungry naval budget. But where Congress has failed most notably, according to the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), is in its efforts to solve the

Agriculture	$13,773,276.00
Army	104,195,368.55
Diplomatic and Consular	3,636,361.67
District of Columbia	11,974,722.16
Fortifications	8,170,111.00
General Deficiency	17,584,932.84
Indian	9,252,932.84
Legislative, Executive and Judicial	32,390,734.00
Military Academy	2,541,421.00
Navy	136,825,199.05
Pensions	163,000,000.00
Post-office	234,692,370.00
Rivers and Harbors	10,333,490.00
Sundry Civil	137,022,070.93
Urgent Dificiency	1,151,602.40
Minor Miscellaneous (estimated)	4,500,000.00
Permanent Annual	157,500,000.00
Total	$1,048,543,659.50

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE SHORT SESSION.
These appropriations are for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1910.

question of the relations between the executive and legislative departments of the national Government. We read:

"This question Congress set before itself for settlement at the beginning of the session just closed. The end of the winter finds it with little or nothing accomplished. National legislators will have to face the issue from the very outset of the new session and must recognize that the problem involved is of far more than passing significance. It is certain that up to date Congress has wholly failed even to indicate a solution that promises favorably.

"The immediate difficulty in the situation lies in the general uncertainty how far the President must, with conditions as they are, go in practically initiating legislation. Mr. Roosevelt has undertaken a great number of functions in this connection never before assumed by an American Executive. In outlining new fields of national control, in supplying Congress with data on the various topics recommended for its notice, and even in drafting new legislation, to say nothing of forcing it upon, and even through, the legislative body, the past Administration has broken all precedents. Congress has been restive and unwilling under the Executive lash, and while it has acquiesced in many matters it has of late rejected a great number of the suggestions which have emanated from the White House. In a good many instances the recommendations laid aside have been those which should have been acted upon; while, in a number of the measures that have been forced through as a result of Executive pressure, unwise or hasty steps have undoubtedly been taken. There is need of cooperation between the two branches of the Government, especially in view of the excep-

Codification of penal laws.
President's salary increased to $75,000, with nothing additional for traveling expenses.
Two 26,000-ton battleships authorized.
New Copyright Law, extending fuller protection especially to musical composers.
Opium importation and use prohibited for other than medicinal purposes.
$800,000 appropriated for Italian earthquake sufferers.
Shipping-laws improved for greater security of passengers.

OTHER IMPORTANT ACTS OF THE LAST SESSION.

tional seriousness which has been assumed by certain questions. This is notably the case with legislation touching the tariff and other revenue problems. It may fairly be expected that Mr. Taft, with his personal charm and geniality, will restore friendly relations at the outset, but there remains the fundamental question whether it is requisite that the Executive should in future continue to originate legislation more freely than in times past."

Ultimately, adds the same paper, the chief fault lies with Con-

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gress, which has "failed to live up to its obligations and opportunities." To quote further:

"To get the results that are desired it is essentially necessary that a much higher type of statesmanship should be exhibited in the legislative body. So long as the bulk of members consent to spend their time largely as errand boys for their constituents, or as legislative lobbyists hunting for places and patronage of various sorts, little can be expected except from the small group of those who have more enlightened districts behind them."

THE SUFFRAGE STIR

TO British Cabinet Ministers "the light that lies in woman's eyes" has come to mean the light of battle, kindled at thought of the franchise still denied her. In this country the demand of women for votes, while less militant and spectacular in its expression, is perhaps not less significant than in England. In South Dakota the legislature has passed a resolution granting a referendum on the question of a constitutional amendment to provide equal suffrage in that State. A similar bill has passed the Washington legislature. In California and Nebraska similar resolutions received majority votes, but not the two-thirds required to submit the question to the people. In Kansas and in Oklahoma woman-suffrage bills failed of passage by only a few votes in each case. The woman-suffrage field-day at Albany this year was generally admitted to be the most impressive demonstration of its kind that New York State has yet witnessed. Says the New York *Evening Post*:

"If there was a delegation of women in opposition, that was but one proof more that the movement has now to be taken seriously. The old way of dismissing it with ridicule is no longer possible. And it is now a country-wide and world-wide movement. People talk of it as revolutionary, but the main revolution—that in the economic status of women—has already come. One speaker against the franchise gravely argued yesterday that sound political ideas could be acquired only in shops and offices and the professions, and that, therefore, women could not be expected to have them. Apparently, she was unaware that shops and offices and the professions are swarming with women. All this new stirring of theirs for political rights is the inevitable result of their having to go out into the world to make their own way. It is only a question of time when democracies will find it expedient to give them the ballot to go with their bread-winning."

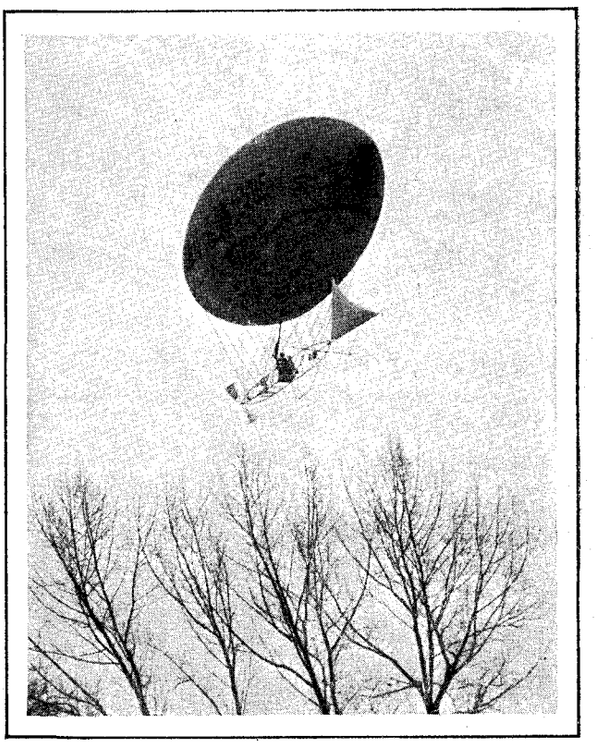
The stage at which the movement could invite ridicule has long since passed, remarks the New York *World*, which adds: "It has become as much as prohibition a recognized political creed, which from the number of its adherents and the substantiality of the arguments advanced is entitled to the serious consideration of the legislature." *The Tribune*, however, fails to see that the movement in this State has greatly increased in dimensions. We read:

"The visit of the woman suffragists and antisuffragists to Albany attracted more attention than usual because the publicity agents of the suffragettes in London are just now the most ingenious publicity agents in the world and have fastened the eyes of everybody upon the suffrage movement. Besides, Sweden has just granted women the right to vote, and that raises the question whether a tendency in that direction has set in. Aside from this adventitious interest, the proceedings at Albany were of no greater concern than usual. Nothing new in the way of argument was brought forward by either side, which is not surprizing when it is remembered how many years the debate has been going on without getting anywhere. The position of the men in the legislature appears to be the historic position that they are ready to vote for woman suffrage as soon as they are convinced that a majority of women want it. Nor do we perceive that among women the cause has made any distinct progress.

"A great many women say that as a matter of principle and justice they should have the suffrage, but that as a matter of practise they are indifferent to it or would rather not have it. And a great many men say that, as a matter of principle and justice, woman should have the suffrage, but that, as a matter of deference to the sex, they will not give it to her until she wants it. If the brethren should ever make the mistake of declaring that as a matter of principle woman should not vote, that inherent defects unfitted her to exercise that privilege, that her entrance into politics would substitute therein sentiment for sense, there might be a revolution in six months. But they don't. She stoops to conquer? Well—whisper it—so does he. We see no signs that the long-established *entente cordiale* in the oldest diplomatic relations approaches a fracture."

The Boston *Globe*, on the other hand, detects the approach of a significant change in man's ideals. Thus:

"To-day a great change is coming over the spirit of man's ideal of the feminine. It is gradually approximating a woman suited to his present needs, one in which companionship, not servility nor adoration, predominates. This ideal may soon be developed far enough to admit within its outlines the woman who would help carry on the great work of government."



WHEN THE SUFFRAGE AGITATION WENT "UP IN THE AIR."

A London suffragette made a balloon ascension with the purpose of attacking Parliament from above with woman-suffrage literature. The fact that the balloon was carried directly away from Westminster, say the enemies of the movement, shows in more senses than one "which way the wind blows."

Senator Root, who long ago enlisted on the side of the anti-suffragists, declared before the Constitutional Convention of 1894 that the extension of the franchise to women would be "a loss to woman and an injury to the State." At that time he said in part:

"It would be useless to argue this if the right of suffrage were a natural right. If it were a natural right, then woman should have it, tho the heavens fall. But if there be any one thing settled in the long discussion of this subject it is that suffrage is not a natural right, but is simply a means of government, and the sole question to be discust is whether government by the suffrage of men and women will be better government than by the suffrage of men alone."

At Albany this year, according to a correspondent of *The Evening Post*, the burden of the arguments advanced by those women who have organized to prevent the suffrage being thrust upon them was as follows:

"'Let us alone,' 'we do not want it,' 'there should be less liberty, not more, in this country,' 'do not add this burden to our lives,' 'restrict, rather than extend the suffrage,' 'the place for women is

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in the home,' 'it would not do what you expect,' 'it has wrought no commensurate benefit in the few States that have adopted it,' 'the woman of the tenements and the immigrant woman is not fit to vote,' 'would you add vastly to the bulk of the ignorant electorate?' and so on."

He found that the moral appeal and the enthusiasm were all on the side of the suffragists.

Women have now the complete suffrage in the three Scandinavian countries of Norway, Sweden, and Finland, as well as the British colonies of Australia and New Zealand, and the American States of Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, and Utah.

INDIANA GOING DRY

IT would be hard to exaggerate the excitement prevailing in Indiana and reflected in the pages of its newspapers as county after county, sometimes in groups of three or five in a single day, join the "dry" column. More than fifty of the ninety-two counties in the State have ousted the saloons by vote or remonstrance, the dispatches tell us, and more are expected to follow, while only one has voted "wet." In addition to this the Democratic legislature, which was elected after herculean efforts by the liquor interests last fall, balked last week at repealing the County Option Law, and the brewers find all their money and labor gone for nothing. Both parties tried hard to keep friends with the "liberal element" and the antisaloon forces at the same time, says the Indianapolis *News*, and it expects further agitation in the next legislature. But *The News* does not look for any let-up in the war on the saloon. It says:

"The goal of the present movement against the drink traffic everywhere seems to be the abolition of the saloon. The failure of prohibition absolutely to prohibit, as is proved by results in Maine after a half-century of trial, and in Kansas, after a shorter trial, avails nothing. The question of making it more difficult to obtain drink is a later question. The present problem is to rid our life of the saloon. When this is attained, doubtless the matter of getting alcoholic drink at all will become more pressing. But the supporters of the traffic should not mistake the direction or pressure of the present movement. It is to abolish the saloon; to put the purveying of drink, if it exists at all, on another basis."

The following paragraphs from the news dispatches give a good idea of the vigor of the fighting:

"In Howard County, the former home of John W. Kern, who was defeated for the Senatorial nomination by the brewers, Kern was made the issue of the dries, and men and women worked together to rebuke the saloon element for his defeat.

"In Grant County a number of repeaters sent from Indianapolis by the saloon men, who chartered a traction-car to take them to Marion, were arrested as they reached the city and were sent back with a warning not to return. One of the ministers at the polls recognized a repeater from Elwood, and clutching him by the throat held him till an officer arrived. The man was trying to vote when challenged by the minister.

"The most effective work was done by the women and children, who appeared everywhere at the polls and laid siege to the voters before they could reach the ballot-boxes.

"In all the counties women and school-children were at the polls all day in a drenching rain, wearing badges on which was printed: 'Vote for me.'

"At Washington Davies County, the women so effectually blocked the progress of the voting that the officers had to disperse them and warn them to keep away from the polls.

"Reports from the five counties show that the total vote was about 85 per cent. of that cast at the November election.

"At Decatur, Adams County, a man was working for the wets when a woman accosted him and reminded him that his only son had been doomed by the saloon. He burst into tears and, turning away, began to work for the dries and did effective service.

"Hundreds of private carriages were placed at the disposal of temperance workers without charge, and many business houses in the towns closed for the day in order to give proprietors and clerks a chance to work at the polls.

"In Fountain County, which gives a majority against the saloon of nearly 2,000, the schools were dismissed and the children of men addicted to drink were delegated especially to bring their fathers to the polls. There they were besieged by the workers, assisted by the wives and children of the 'special objects of solicitude,' and many votes on which the liquor element depended were thus taken from them."

THE ACHE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

THERE are more workmen idle now than in 1873 or 1893, says Mr. Gompers, and his statement is supported by the evidence of such centers as New York, Boston, and Chicago. It is said that 2,000,000 about represents the number of men in the United States who are out of employment. In Boston Morrison Swift leads an army of men out of work to the State House as a demonstration in behalf of a relief bill which he proposes, and "work for the unemployed" is discust by sociological experts in Tremont Temple. In Chicago "there are tens of thousands of men who are willing and anxious and able to work who can not work." "In New York," says *The Times*, "unemployment is twice as severe as it has been for any period for which we have accurate records."

The Chicago *Socialist* uses the situation in that city as a text for party propaganda. We read in part:

"If the Socialist party controlled the city of Chicago its first care would be to see to it that men, women and children did not starve because men lacked work. It is true that property needs a police force to protect it. It is true that costly public buildings add to the beauty of a city, and Socialists would probably build larger and more beautiful ones than those we know to-day. But BEFORE any of these comes the CRY OF THE HUNGRY.

"Socialists would set these unemployed at work. They would set them to producing the food and clothing and shelter that they need. An army of those who are now unemployed could work this summer in the districts around Chicago raising the food for which their families are suffering. Another army could prepare that food, make clothing, and build houses.

"TO PUT THE IDLE AT WORK, TO FEED THE HUNGRY, CLOTHE THE NAKED AND HOUSE THE HOMELESS SHOULD BE THE FIRST DUTY OF ANY GOVERNMENT.

"Until these things are done all things can wait. But the other things need not wait long. The wealth that those who are now idle would produce would make possible greater things in education and culture than are dreamed of to-day.

"The election of even a few Socialist aldermen would compel PARTIAL relief to the unemployed, because it would tear away the veil of secrecy that now enshrouds this subject."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

AMONG Bonaparte's effects note several slightly worn suits.—*Boston Transcript.*

WHAT the country seems to need is less unwritten and more unbroken law.—*New York Post.*

SOME of them didn't want Crum to handle the dough any longer.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

HOBSON probably regards the return of the fleet as one of the accidents of war.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

PHILADELPHIA has boycotted the Salome dancers. Philadelphia limits its wickedness to political brands.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

WITH Arkansas threatening to go dry it looks as tho New York will soon be the only oasis in the great American desert.—*New York Sun.*

MR. FAIRBANKS has acquired a California fruit-ranch and is in a position to decline any and all offerings of more lemons.—*New York Press.*

SENATOR PLATT'S autobiography is said to be so carefully edited that young people may read it without the slightest interest.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

THE Rev. Dr. Shannon would have the word "obey" expunged from the marriage service. That would eliminate the only humorous feature of the ceremony.—*Washington Post.*

WITH respect to naming a battle-ship for Mr. Roosevelt, the question which the Washington *Star* raises is, "Could such a vessel be expected to endure the inaction which a navy must experience?"—*Atlanta Georgian.*

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HINDU ANARCHISTS MADE IN LONDON

THAT London is itself the center of Indian anti-British agitation at the present moment, and that young Indians coming to be educated at the schools and universities of England are indoctrinated on the spot with anti-English sentiments is the statement of the London *Times*. A native Indian, Shyamaji Krishnavarina by name, who took a First Class at Oxford, and is a British barrister of thirty-five years' standing, has opened at his London home, "India House," a center of treasonable propaganda for the native Indians, 600 in number, who dwell in London. We gather these particulars from the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which adds that Mr. Krishnavarina publishes a newspaper, called *The Indian Sociologist*, printed in the British capital, but disseminated from Paris, where its editor is at this moment residing for "safety's sake." "This paper," declares the Hamburg daily, "advocates the raising of a monument to the four 'martyrs' who recently laid down their lives for India, *i.e.*, to those four murderers who were recently executed there." Of the work of Mr. Krishnavarina we read in a letter to *The Times*:

A WITHERED BRANCH.

Kiamil Pasha, whose fall shows how the barren branches are being hewn down and cast into the fire in Turkey.

"What can we expect of the rising generation of young Indians if we allow their minds to be poisoned at the fountain-head in our own country by such open incitements to crime? The 'India House' in Cromwell Avenue is, it must be remembered, a center largely frequented by Indian students who have been sent to England to complete the education which in many cases they have received in government institutions in India. . . . When even the murder of defenseless Englishwomen is being commemorated in our midst by monuments and scholarships for the encouragement of young Indians to go out and do likewise, the time has surely arrived for the responsible authorities to take action."

In illustration of the justice of these charges the Bombay correspondent of *The Times* writes:

"People are dismayed at the proportion of students who return to this country saturated with violent anti-British feeling, even when they have not been seduced into more dangerous courses.

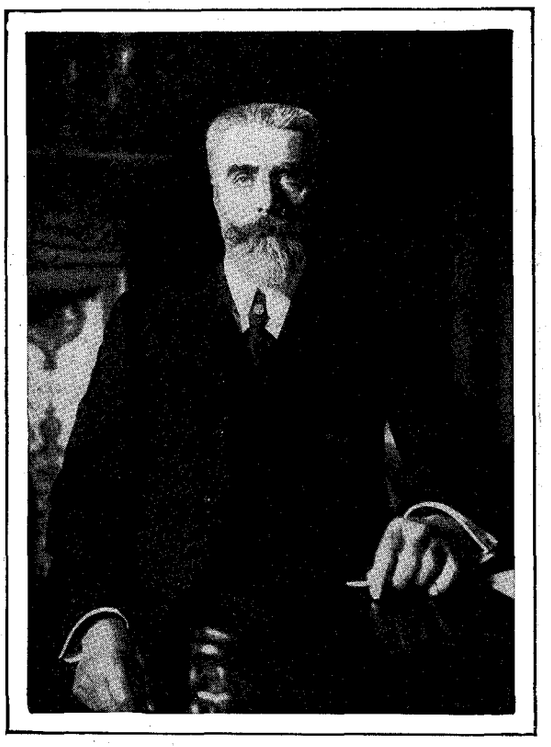
"The evils of this are being felt in divers ways. It is harder and harder for the sons of reputable Indian parents to obtain admission to the best English educational centers, and so long as there is a danger of Indian students being sucked into the revolutionary maelstrom, it is becoming increasingly difficult to develop any system of government scholarships, tenable in England, which would make it possible to fill with Indians the expert posts now being created. The need for action is imperative since the anti-British circle in London has received energetic reenforcements.

"Educated opinion would rejoice if English educational centers were purged of student revolutionaries and if a substantial agency for the tactful supervision of the studies of friendless students were created."

Mr. Krishnavarina, however, denies the existence of anything like anarchism even among the most extreme of Indian reformers. Of course at Paris he was besieged by newspaper-men, and Mr. Jaurès's *Humanité* (Paris) gives a lively account of the Hindu agitator. He is described as "a man in easy circumstances, who spends his fortune in promoting the cause of India. He has the classic aspect and long-tailed frock coat of an English clergyman. This intractable enemy of British power exhibits all the refinement of university culture." He proceeded to announce as the object of his agitation "the complete liberation of my country, without any restrictions, and the creation of a national Hindu government." When asked about the bomb-throwing and alleged anarchism in India, he remarked, "There are neither anarchists nor anarchism in India." His policy is to boycott the English Government in India; he declared: "On the day when England finds that she has in her service neither policemen, nor soldiers, nor civil servants of the lower class, and the Englishman can not even find a cook to prepare his breakfast, English domination will be pretty nearly at an end."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY KIAMIL PASHA FELL

THERE are few men in Europe whose fall would cause the reverberations of surprize and wonder that follow the deposition of Kiamil Pasha, Prime Minister of Turkey. The interest in his fate seems to be due partly to popular concern for its effect on Turkish liberty and partly to diplomatic interest in the light it throws on the struggle between England and Germany for supremacy in Turkish politics. Kiamil was accused of being a reactionary, so he had to go, but the political observers in Europe have looked on with astonishment as the Turkish Parliament drives from his post the Prime Minister who in the eyes of many, as of the English press, has been regarded as the wisest and most capable of his nation. What adds to the difficulty, says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, is that a man so clever in dealing with foreign relations has been removed in the midst of the Balkan difficulty. This is changing horses, midstream, with a vengeance. Yet we



A NEW MAN OF POWER IN TURKEY.

Riza Bey, President of the Turkish Parliament. He led what the French papers call "the triumph of the Young Turks" in ousting Kiamil Pasha.

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are told that Kiamil Pasha was mistrusted as a possible reactionary. The Young Turks believed that he intended to enlist a rival and less advanced body, the Ahrar, or Liberal Union, in his conflict with them. His conduct had been unconstitutional, they proclaimed, in that without parliamentary sanction he had dismissed their war minister, Riza Pasha. Accordingly a vote of want of confidence, with a majority of 198 to 8 voices, was passed against him and he resigned. This sudden dismissal is interpreted by the European press as witnessing to the fact that the deputies are controlled by an outside organization, the Committee of Union and Progress. While this committee is represented in Parliament by the Young Turk party, it dictates to that party the course they are to take. When the deposed minister was interviewed by a representative of the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), he referred with some bitterness to the interference of this committee, and is reported to have remarked that "power at this moment in Constantinople is in the hands of a society which I do not know and never can know. We now have the régime of the Janizaries restored."

Commenting on this utterance the London *Times* says:

"For its success . . . it is necessary that Parliament, in giving or withholding its confidence, should be free from any outside, and especially any military, pressure, such as there is only too much reason to fear was applied by the Committee of Union and Progress to secure the recent vote of want of confidence in Kiamil Pasha. The employment of such pressure, which is affirmed by the late Grand Vizier in the interview published by the *Neue Freie Presse*, . . . fully explains the extraordinary *volte face* performed by the Chamber which condemned Kiamil unheard only a month after it had exprest, unanimously and enthusiastically, its confidence in his policy."

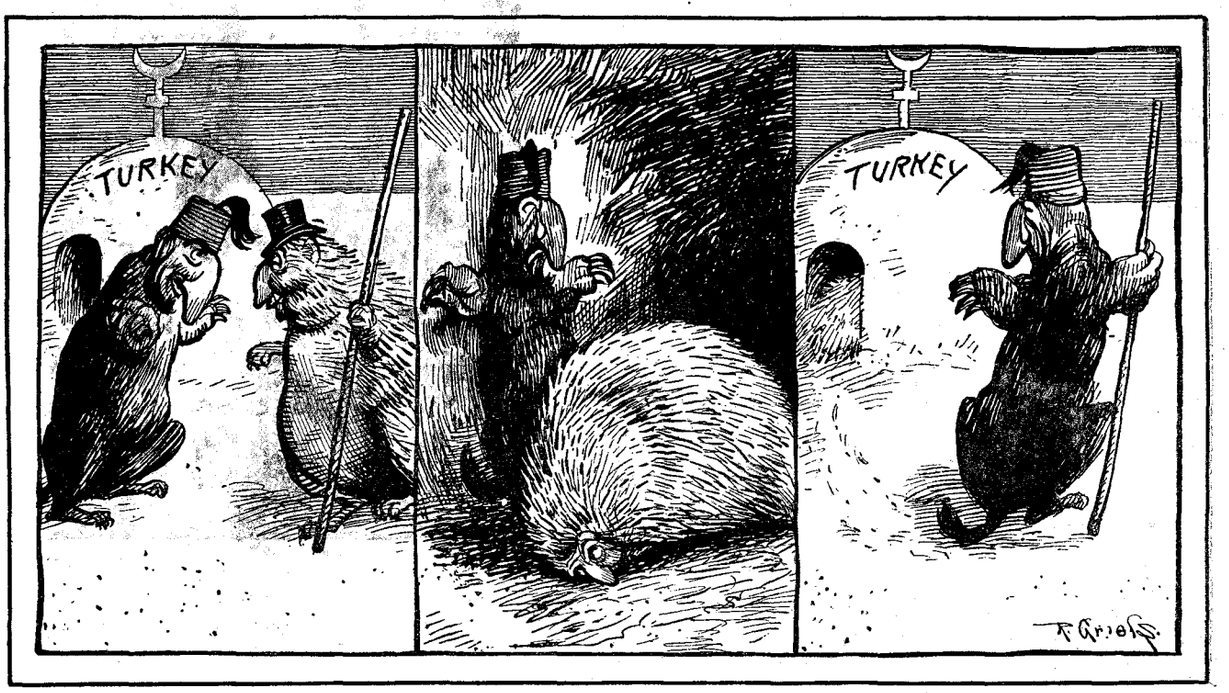
THE KAISER AS A HIGHLANDER AT A FANCY-DRESS BALL.

Altho the English press universally takes the same view as *The Times*, the French press does not regard the matter in the same light. "Parliament acted in a most brutal manner in their dismissal of the Minister," declares the *Liberté* (Paris), "and to bring about the fall of the Grand Vizier merely because he was not pleasing to the Young Turks outside the Parliament involves the most deliberate violation of the constitution." Moreover:

"Turkish liberty is too young to undergo with impunity attacks like these, especially when made by its inaugurators. Parliamentary anarchy, complicated by military rebellion, would prove just as fatal to the country as the reaction which is so much dreaded, and yet at present is scarcely threatened. The first duty of constituents is to respect their constitution. This course of action is demanded both in the interests of the good reputation of the Empire abroad and of peace at home."

Very different is the view taken by Léon Bailby in his *Intransigeant* (Paris). He gazes deeply into the diplomatic situation. He thinks that the fall of Kiamil is a triumph for the Young Turks and for England, and a defeat for Germany. He admits that Kiamil was "clever," that he had "a smile for all." But he was particularly set upon conciliating Germany. Consequently England was opposed to him and "supported the Young Turk centralists as a means toward securing her own personal hand in the control of the Ottoman Empire." The writer concludes:

"For what is England's object? To shut German exploitation out of Turkey, to hinder the opening of the Bagdad railway, whose



THE MEETING. WHAT CLOSE FRIENDS! HOW IT WILL END.

EDWARD AND ABDUL HAMID.

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

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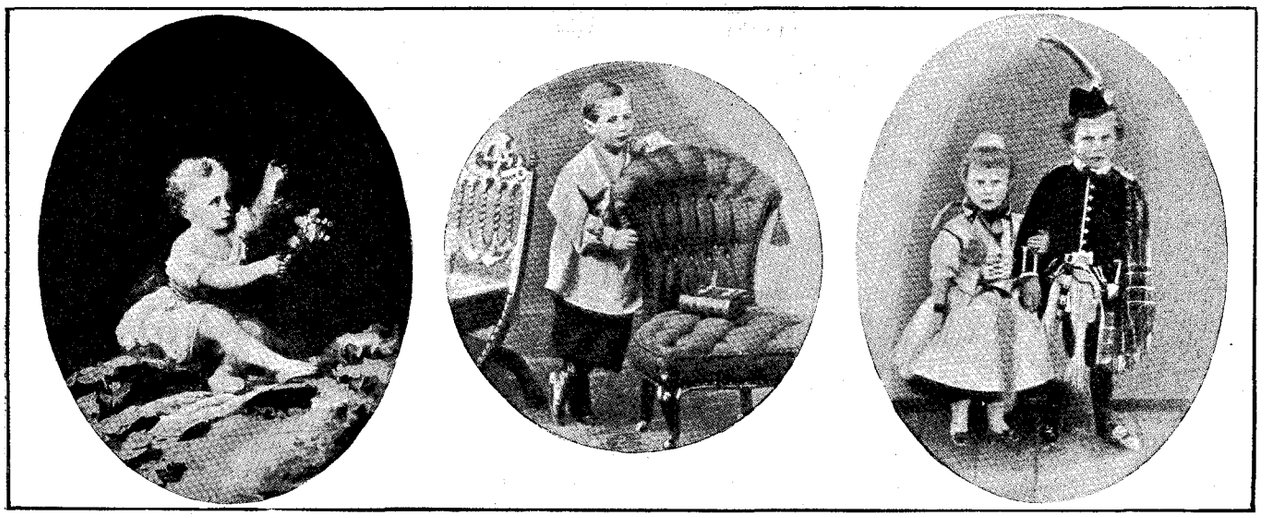


KING EDWARD AT THE AGE OF THREE. THE KAISER AT THE AGE OF FOUR. WILLIAM IN KILTS WITH HIS SISTER CHARLOTTE.

When Queen Alexandra reached her rooms in the palace at Berlin it was to find the picture of Edward at the age of three hanging on the wall. It was painted at Windsor Castle by Wilhelm Hensel, the German historical and court painter.

LITTLE CROWN JEWELS.

completion would render Turkey the vassal of Vienna and Berlin. Thus the dismissal of Kiamil is a victory for England. Is it a decisive victory? We do not believe it is."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "CROWNED DRUMMER" OF GERMANY

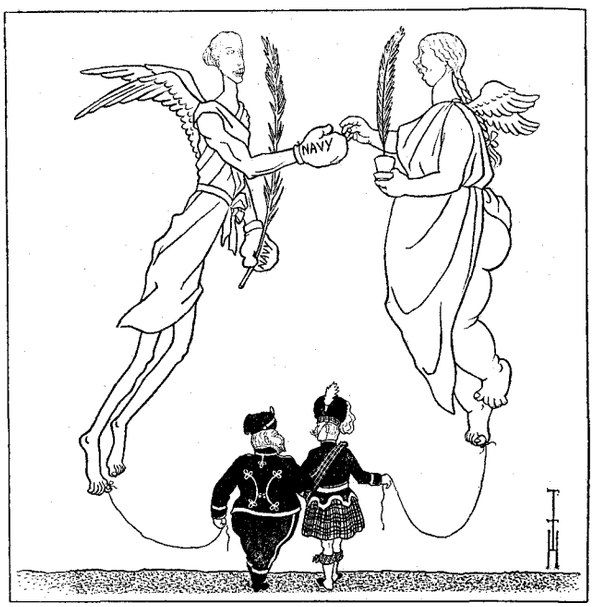
IF there is one journalist in Germany who professes to be a voice crying in a wilderness it is Maximilian Harden, the exposer of the Court camarilla, and the accuser of the fallen and disgraced von Eulenberg. This man seems to be utterly fearless, and in a recent number of the *Zukunft* (Berlin), of which he is editor, he flies at still higher game and makes a strict analysis of what he considers the real character of William II. According to Mr. Harden the Kaiser is simply an embodiment and personification of the general German character in the twentieth century. He has been formed by the inert assent of his people. Consequently his ideals are all materialistic. The aim of his mind is to acquire more than he has; he loves quantity rather than quality, and has not a spark of that genius which aspires after the ideal. He is a mere drummer, we are told, a royal agent and trade solicitor, constantly bawling to the nations to believe in him and buy his goods. This writer declares:

"The faults charged to the Kaiser are merely the faults of the German people. The sad debasement of these latter days all have their origin in the people. For the past fifteen years they have acquiesced in a policy which has been bringing them nearer and nearer to the brink of a catastrophe; they have loved to be led along this path, and still love to follow its perilous descent. If the nation had taken an independent stand at the beginning of William II.'s reign he could never have thus seduced them from the straight way. A few did attempt a vain resistance, others permitted matters to drift, but the majority thought themselves on the highroad to prosperity and progress. Even the opposition did not see the trend of things, but were contented with challenging details, unessential points of policy. They viewed things from a party standpoint and were particular only about trifles."

The consequence was that the people worked hand in hand with the Kaiser's love of material gain and imperial aggrandizement. They both became victims to "a cold-blooded passion for gain." Prince and people became accomplices in the reciprocal degradation. To quote further:

"The Kaiser and his subjects were equally overcome by the spell of quantity. Both felt an equal scorn for the aristocracy of quality. Thus their highest and most sacred enthusiasm was enlisted on the side of national expansion, the gathering of instruments which would serve in the wielding of power. They loved to gloat over the possession of labor, capital, science, and art merely because it was their own possession. . . . The result is the present period of covetousness; when wealth is eagerly amassed, and bold enterprise and the dreariest industry are the main characteristics of life. The German people are an iron race, they are almost great in material things, and quite untouched by the canker of sloth, but they are utterly shallow, bold without grace, strong but not beautiful, clever but not wise, of good behavior but without instinctive morality. They have no spontaneous reverence for things which ought to be revered, and on this point William II. is their prototype."

Despite his romantic leanings the Kaiser is the representative of the banks, ships, and factories of his country. On this point his impulsiveness is superseded by a cold-blooded spirit of barter;



GERMAN AND ENGLISH PEACE ANGELS.

GERMAN ANGEL.—"I'll gladly shake hands if you will only take off those mitts!" —*Simplicissimus* (Munich.)

yet he has neither "the more exalted critical judgment" nor "definite purposes in life." His purpose is that "of the moment," and even in his enjoyments he shows a want of cultured taste. In the words of Mr. Harden:

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"He is a sovereign imbued with all the peculiar illusion of commercial life, and exhibits the faults which belong to the shifting aspects of a transition period. The merchants, who form now the most powerful class in the land, hail William II. as their best drummer. To this crowned 'traveling salesman' the whole nation, now become a nation of traders, bends the knee. It has grown rich under his régime and now, when his blunders threaten to hinder business, the first to vituperate and belittle him are those who have profited most from his splendid charlatanry."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CAUSE OF GERMAN HARD TIMES

THE financial depression in Germany is the main theme of discussion in the economic and other journals of Europe. While the coal and iron trade and the industries which depend on them are at a low ebb, largely through the influence of a restrictive tariff, the chief difficulty centers about the price of food products. Altho the protection of corn and meat was intended to enrich the whole country, it has not even enriched the farmer, for the people

A CAT-AND-DOG AGREEMENT.
The Franco-German pact over Morocco.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

are living on horse-flesh and other even baser meats. The treasury misses the duties on imports which the people are too poor to consume. The number of the unemployed is increasing. Yet at the last meeting of the German Agricultural Council in Berlin, as reported by the Berlin *Tageszeitung*, the Chancellor in his speech observed:

"In the year 1900 I sought and obtained the Kaiser's approval of my agrarian program of increased protection and increase of corn and live-stock duties. I am still faithful to that program and am still determined to recognize the importance of the home market and to preserve the steadying ballast with which agriculture supplies the ship of state. As to financial reform, you must remember that great empires have been wrecked by inability to order their finances. Upon a solution of Germany's present difficulties depend the honor, welfare, power, and safety of the country."

The "financial reform" referred to means Mr. Sydow's scheme for increasing taxation. The reason why the protection of these home-products does not dispel the cloud of depression, says George Gothein, in *Nord und Sued* (Berlin), is that those whom the depression most affects are consumers of the taxed articles, and not producers. It is these consumers whose want of employment emphasizes the dangers of the situation. They can neither buy domestic nor imported eatables, and the treasury is consequently impoverished by the diminution of import duties received.

Mr. Gothein plainly declares that Germany is unable to feed itself. Germany, with its population of 60,641,278, has only about 86,569,484 acres under cultivation; the United States, with a population now reckoned at some 85,000,000, has a cultivated area of 776,965,280 acres. Hence, he concludes, the absurdity of barring out foreign products by a tariff which is merely to be spent on battle-ships and armies. In consequence of our large agricultural resources he observes:

"In America the financial depression which has recently been so universally experienced begins slowly to abate, while here there are to be noticed scarcely any signs of such a change. This may be thought remarkable in spite of the fact that the wholesale and retail price of agricultural products has, through skilful manipulation, reached an astonishing height. The old proverb, 'If the farmer thrives, all thrive,' may be applicable in a country where agriculture engages the main portion of the population, and where a good harvest results in a lowering of the prices of provisions. It has no application in Germany, where scarcely a fourth of the population are occupied with the cultivation of the soil, for Germany is a state in which the preponderance of manufactures and industries is apparent."

He appeals to the members of the Reichstag to change this terrible tariff law in its application to the necessaries of life, and says:

"The party which at present holds the majority in the Reichstag, and on whom rests the responsibility for the policy which obtains, must impose upon the Government another agricultural program. We Germans are still in the infancy of our political experience. We have, as yet, all the disadvantages and none of the advantages of a constitutional government. We have been for many years fixt in this condition, but now dire necessity compels us to demand that Parliament, and neither Kaiser nor Chancellor, be held responsible for the current policy and its results."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HORRORS OF RUSSIAN EMIGRATION—While the Germans are insinuating themselves into Russia, buying up lands, mines, and factories, and monopolizing the activities of the city trade-centers, the native Russians are fleeing from their country. In their native land they are threatened by the knout, the gallows, or Siberia. Yet often by going abroad they may be said to step out of the frying-pan into the fire. In the slums of the foreign cities they perish by thousands. Another result of this emigration is that the band of emigrants to Paris, London, or Berlin, are very often joined by rogues and hypocrites who learn from the exiled revolutionaries the secrets of the plotters and agitators who are left behind in Russia. From this source they furnish information to the police at home. This we learn from an article by W. Korkof in the *Obrazovania* (St. Petersburg), who declares that the emigration from Russia was begun by those who, by mere chance, had become mixt up with the revolutionary movement. Thus we read:

"People who knew nothing whatever about the revolutionary movement became accidentally involved in it, and fled *en masse* from Russia, for fear of troubles, of massacres, of fusillades, or the confiscation of their property. Convicts and common rogues took advantage of this emigration to slip into the ranks of the political emigrés, and to learn their secrets. They were then, by the favor of the Government, permitted to reenter Russia, to whose authorities they betrayed the secrets of their former comrades. The police, of course, encouraged the escape of these worthless wretches and kept them well supplied with means. At the same time these pretenders betrayed the plots of the revolutionaries and won a bad name in Europe for Russian political exiles."

There is, however, another class of Russian exiles, genuine patriots, to whom the condition of things in Russia has brought nothing but want and despair. As the writer puts it:

"Besides these mouchards and sham accomplices of the revolutionaries who make a living out of the emigration, there are those to whom it means death. Among these are the endless lines of workingmen, of 'Intellectuals,' and even of entire families who are either compromised by revolutionary associations or are refugees from the pogrom. Knowing not a single word of the language spoken in a foreign land, destitute of any resources whatever, they wander from capital to capital in Europe in search of a living, and very many of them perish from hunger or commit suicide."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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DANGERS OF THE MARATHON RUN

OF late, troops of boys, of all sizes and ages, clad in more or less gauzy raiment, have been seen puffing along the public roads, in various stages of exhaustion. Upon inquiry, the observer learns that he is witnessing a "Marathon race." This term, once descriptive of a foot-race from Marathon to Athens, Greece, in fancied imitation of the feat of the messenger who bore to the Attic capital the news of the famous victory over the Persians, seems now to be applied to any foot-race over highroads. Running in the open air is good exercise, but it should not be indulged in to the point of exhaustion; and physicians are warning teachers and parents against this kind of competition. Long cross-country chases, "hare-and-hounds," and the like, are open to the same objection. In England a letter on the subject has been published by Sir Lauder Brunton, Sir Thomas Barlow, Drs. Goodhart and Hale White, and Sir Alfred Fripp, all eminent authorities, in answer to an inquiry by Mr. J. Herbert Farmer, an old football captain. The signers of the letter, as reproduced in *The British Medical Journal* (London, February 13), write as follows:

"We have no hesitation in saying that we consider that school and cross-country races exceeding one mile in distance are wholly unsuitable for boys under the age of nineteen, as the continued strain involved is apt to cause permanent injury to the heart and other organs."

Mr. Farmer states that the publication of this statement may "save many a boy from physical wreckage in his youth or later years," but the editor of the journal in which the communication appears is inclined to think that his condemnation is too sweeping. Says the editor:

"We feel inclined to ask whether, if there were definite evidence of 'permanent injury' to and 'wreckage' of boys' lives, we should not have had an expression of opinion from the medical officers of public schools which would have prevented the continuance of the practise. A race or wrestle for sport is like a race or struggle for life. The body is spent to the utmost, the consumption of oxygen temporarily becomes greater than the supply, and lactic acid and other products of incomplete oxidation poison the heart and muscles. But the body has been evolved and is built to stand such strains in the struggle for existence; it recovers, as a rule, quickly from its temporary intoxication by fatigue products. The healthy boy is far less likely to push himself to the extreme of exhaustion than the man. The schoolboy, as a rule, is in better training than the city week-end athlete (over nineteen), who is handicapped by long hours of office work and indulgence in tobacco; there is a great deal of talk about the athlete's heart, but very little definite proof that permanent cardiac trouble is produced by overindulgence in athletics *per se*. In the type of athletes who suffer from heart trouble, syphilis and indulgence in alcohol and tobacco have to be reckoned with. Disorders of cardiac action produced by excessive effort in the untrained state quiet down and entirely disappear with rest and abstention from tobacco, and leave, we believe, the heart not one whit the worse. From pathologists we can gain no definite evidence that the hearts of athletes are enlarged beyond that degree which is the natural response to the increased work required of it. The navvy and the blacksmith carry out daily for many years the severest toil, while the athlete's period of strain is usually short. . . . We fail to see any reason for stopping boys running cross-country races so long as they are fit and enjoy it, and the distances are of moderate length. The practise which requires severe criticism is that of compelling all boys alike to run these races. If the boys are left to themselves, only those constitutionally fit for such exercises will take to it. The others will stand aside. If compulsory games and runs are enforced, there ought to be strict medical inspection, so that none of the unfit and untrained may be compelled to do muscular work beyond their powers. The training and development of the boys' physique should be as important a part of the schoolmaster's charge as the training of mind and character. In this respect reform is urgently wanted, but we can not see any reason for frightening all boys off cross-country runs, and setting up the idea that it is safe to indulge in such runs after nineteen, and not before. Boys should be taught to run, not to win or break records, but to improve their physique and increase their enjoyment of life. A return to the true spirit of sport is what is required."

HAYES TRAINING SCHOOLBOYS FOR A MARATHON RACE.

A POLE-LESS ARCTIC EXPEDITION—An Arctic explorer who boldly avows that he goes, not to hunt the pole, but solely to secure scientific data, is something of a curiosity. Most such expeditions bring back scientific information, but their primary object seems to be to get farther north than the present holder of the record for this kind of achievement. Says a writer in *La Nature* (Paris, February 13):

"Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian navigator who effected the northwest passage two years ago, is getting ready for a new polar expedition. His intention, as he announces modestly, is not to break the record for the farthest north, but to make a systematic study of the depths of the Arctic Ocean. He will advance as far as he can along the ice-floes, and, cutting holes in the ice, will plunge sounding instruments, etc., therein, and so pursue his observations patiently. He thinks, quite reasonably, that no other

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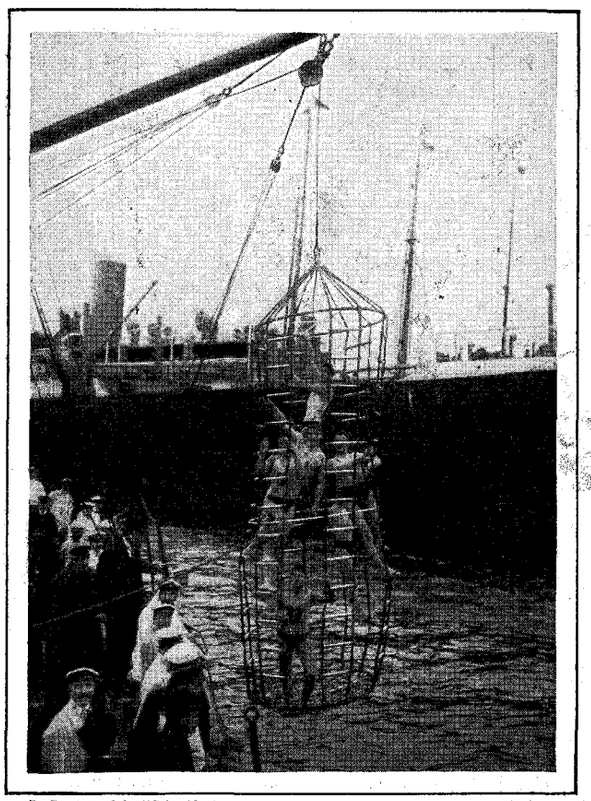
sea will lend itself so favorably to the kind of minute exploration that he is planning. The *Fram*, Nansen's famous ship, will carry the expedition, whose starting-point is fixt at Point Barrow, the most northern point of the American continent. After leaving this spot the expedition will be entirely without communication with the outer world. It will remain four or five years in the polar seas, giving itself up to the slow motion of the drifting ice. The *Fram*, which will leave Norway in January, 1910, will carry provisions for seven years."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A LIFE-SAVING CAGE

A NOVEL but simple and effective apparatus devised by a German inventor for rescuing sailors who have fallen overboard has recently been subjected to interesting tests at Hamburg, and the results have proved completely satisfactory. The device has been adopted by the German Admiralty, and every German



By Courtesy of the "Scientific American."

HOISTING AND SWINGING LIFE-SAVING CAGE TO SHIP'S DECK.

naval vessel will be equipped with the appliance. Says the English correspondent of *The Scientific American* (New York, February 13):

"The apparatus, as may be seen from the accompanying illustration, is of a very simple character, comprizing a cylindrical cage, built up of rope ladders disposed around the periphery of the circular framework. There are in all six of these ladders anchored top and bottom to iron hoops and with a supporting hoop midway between the end pieces. When extended in the manner shown, the cage is about 13 feet in height by some 4 feet in diameter.

"The floor of the cage is built up of rope-netting of fairly close mesh to afford an easy foothold, while at the top the rope side members of the ladder are continued to form a cone terminating in an iron ring, by means of which the whole apparatus may be slung from a hook working with a block and tackle. When not in use the whole folds up into a small space, collapsing much after the same manner as a Chinese lantern, so that it can be stowed away in any convenient spot."

If a pinnace capsizes or a sailor falls overboard, a davit or spar carrying a block and tackle is run out over the ship's side and the pulley rope made fast to the top of the cage, which is then thrown toward the scene of the accident. The throwing causes the cage to distend, so that the man in the water can grasp a rung of one of the ladders or climb on the outside of the cage, a sufficient length of which is kept well above the water. Says the writer:

"The advantage of the apparatus is that it can be used for saving a number of men simultaneously with the least trouble, being simply thrown in their midst, when it is easily grasped by all, so that the risk of drowning is minimized. Even in the event of one or more of the immersed men being non-swimmers, risk of drowning is reduced, since the appliance can easily be hauled toward the helpless by one who is a swimmer, or trained toward the spot by means of the spar tackle to which it is attached. For use in tropical waters, where the seas are infested by marine foes, it is especially useful, since there is sufficient space between the ladders to allow rescued persons to make their way into the interior of the cage. This done, the cage with its human freight is simply hauled up out of the water by the block and tackle, swung round, and safely deposited upon the deck.

"It will thus be seen that the device is very simple, both in design and operation, and that it dispenses with all preliminaries. Upon large war-ships it can be stowed with the hoisting rope attached, in various out-of-the-way places on the upper deck, ready for instant casting overboard by hand. The rope can be attached to the spar block and pulley tackle while the drowning are grasping the appliance, and the device immediately hoisted and swung inboard. The central hoop not only prevents the rope ladders from bulging or becoming entangled, so that when thrown out the cage expands immediately, but it is also useful for the attachment of a steadying-line held from the deck during the hoisting and hauling-in operations."

WHO OWNS THE AIR?

HOW far up does land ownership extend? Evidently for some distance above the actual surface, for one can not live in two dimensions; we need space for our houses and barns. Just as evidently not to an indefinite distance, for to claim ownership of the heavenly bodies would be absurd, especially as John Smith might then alternately hold title to Mars, Jupiter, and Venus, as their positions changed relatively to the earth. Where, then, shall we draw the line? Says *Cassier's Magazine* (February):

"The matter is an interesting one for many reasons. The old law that real property rights extended down to the middle of the earth, and up to the heavens, was formulated when the ability to occupy these extremes was very limited, and it remains to be seen whether ownership can be maintained in localities in which effective occupancy can not be held. This is especially true of national domain, and if we accept the definition that property is that which one is able to defend, the domain of the air is held by a very uncertain tenure.

"That the owner of lands and buildings should be protected from invasion from any passing aeroplane or dirigible must be accepted, and while it does not precisely appear how a machine can be prevented from passing high above a house, it seems as if the aerial navigator may well be held liable for any trespass which he may commit in descending.

"Students of history of property rights have found interest in reviewing the gradual development of ownership in land, while the extent and limitations of property rights in water have formed a further subject for study, in view of the physical differences between the land and the ocean. Now, with the advent of space-telegraphy and of aerial navigation, enabling almost any one to send messages over landmarks and national boundaries without stringing visible wires; or of passing high over lands and cities, arsenals, and fortificatioons withut let or hindrance, the whole question as to what constitutes real ownership comes up anew.

"In the international conferences which have been held to consider the regulation of space-telegraphy it has been ruled that the air is free, so far as its use in connection with the transmission of messages is concerned.

"It seems as if any attempts to control the movements of flying-machines in the air above private or national property will have to

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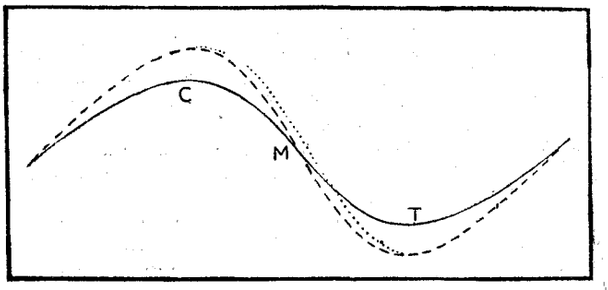
be considered upon much the same basis, at least until some effective method of aerial police regulation can be effected, so that the whole question is indeed 'in the air,' and from present appearance it is probable that it will remain so for some time to come."

TWIN EARTHQUAKES

THIS phenomenon, consisting of two series of vibrations, separated by an interval of two or three seconds, is, we are told, especially noticeable in the British Isles, where these double shocks are of frequent occurrence. In each series the vibrations increase in strength to a maximum and then die away, the total duration of the shock, including the interval, varying from about



PRODUCTION OF TWIN EARTHQUAKES BY GROWTH OF A FOLD.

eight to twelve seconds. These twin earthquakes are due, we are told by Dr. Charles Davison, who writes of them in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, February), to two separate impulses resulting from a single generative effort. Dr. Davison illustrates this type of shock by one felt in and around Derby in 1893. He says:

"The area disturbed by this earthquake was not less than 12,000 square miles, and in all parts of it, with the exception of certain places like Duffield, the double shock was observed. When all such places are plotted on a map, and also those where there was only one shock, a definite law of variation is at once evident. The single shock was felt within a narrow rectilinear band, about five miles wide, running centrally across the inner isoseismals in a direction at right angles to their longer axis. . . . This band [is] known as the *synkinetic band*. . . . Outside the band there was always an appreciable interval between the two parts of the shock, its average length being three seconds, but, at places close to the band, the interval was much shorter than elsewhere, while near the boundaries of the band two maxima of intensity were observed.

"It is evident, from the wide area over which the twin shock was felt and from the existence of the synkinetic band, that the two series of vibrations can not have been due to the duplication of a single impulse by reflection or refraction, to the separation of the direct and transverse waves, nor to the repetition of the impulse within the same focus. The only possible interpretation of the evidence is that there were two detached foci, and, moreover, that the impulses within them occurred at the same instant, otherwise the synkinetic band, in which the two series of waves coalesced, would have been curved and not straight. The two impulses were nearly equal in strength, tho that within the southern focus was slightly the stronger. . . . . .

"Next to the existence of two detached foci the most significant feature of these twin earthquakes is the synkinetic band. The mere fact that the waves from the two foci coalesced along a band passing between the corresponding epicenters shows that the interval between the occurrence of the two impulses, when not absolutely simultaneous, was less than the time taken by the earth-waves to cross the interfocal region. In other words, the second impulse was not a consequence of the first. It was not due, as in an after-shock of a simple earthquake, to the increased stress resulting from an earlier displacement. The impulses must have originated in two detached regions by a single generative effort.

"Simple displacements, either simultaneous or successive, being thus incapable of producing a twin earthquake, the only movement that can do so is one of rotation; and in the formation of crust-folds, and especially along their transverse intersection by faults, it is evident that such movements must be taking place continually."

The movement supposed to produce the twin shocks is shown diagrammatically in the figure. The continuous line represents a stratum of a crust-fold; *C* the crest, *T* the trough, and *M* the middle limb, and the broken line the same stratum after a step in the growth of the fold. The result of such a movement will clearly be displacements, nearly or quite simultaneous, in two detached foci, *C* and *T*, with an intermediate region of little or no displacement in that portion of the middle limb *M* about which the rotation has occurred. The writer goes on:

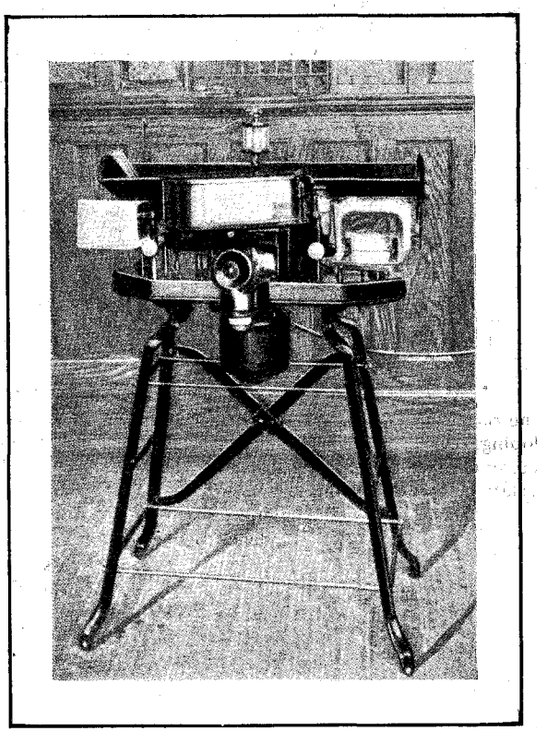
"If the explanation be a correct one, the mean distance between the epicenters of twin earthquakes should be roughly equal to that between successive crests and troughs of crust-folds. The materials for an estimate of the latter distance for this country do not exist in an accessible form, but for France the mean distance, as measured along several lines of Prof. Marcel Bertrand's map of synclinal folds, lies between nine and twelve miles. The mean distance between the epicenters of British twin earthquakes is about ten or eleven miles."

AN ELECTRIC MAILING-MACHINE

A DEVICE driven by an electric motor, for sealing, stamping, and counting letters, is described and illustrated in *Popular Electricity* (Chicago, February), which magazine believes that the mechanical mailer will find a wide application in business houses. Says the writer:

"The machine will readily perform its various operations on 150 letters per minute, and may be speeded up to turn out considerably more when required.

"The letters in bunches are held against an automatic feed, which permits only one envelop at a time to pass its flap over a metal disk which revolves in water. As the envelop advances the stamps are fed forward, cut off, moistened, and rolled upon the passing letter. After the envelop-flap is moistened, and the stamp



MAILING-MACHINE.

simultaneously attached, the letter passes between a series of rolls under pressure, and then emerges and is automatically stacked. A counter records each stamp as it passes upon the envelop, and thus furnishes a check upon the amount spent for postage. Moreover, the stamps can not be removed from the machine except by the clerk to whom the key is entrusted.

"The source of power being furnished by an electric motor, no

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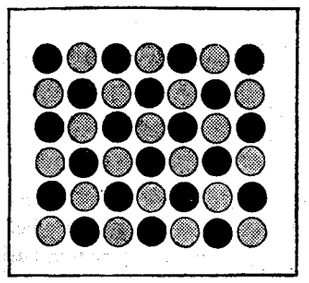
labor is involved in the operation of the machine, except the feeding of the letters in bunches. The motor is attached by a flexible lamp-cord to an ordinary electric-lighting socket, and to start the machine it is only necessary to turn the switch. A ⅛-horsepower motor will do the work, so that the charge for current is negligible."

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC COLOR-PLATES

THE new French "Autochrome" plates for the production of colored transparencies, placed on the market a little over a year ago, have already been described in these columns. They consist, as will be remembered, of ordinary sensitized plates covered with a layer of transparent starch-granules of mixt primary colors. When the plate has been properly exposed and developed, the granules corresponding to the color of that part of the image that fell upon them are left uncovered, while the dots of the other colors that are not wanted are hidden by a deposit of silver. The original tints are thus reproduced in the transparency with a certain measure of accuracy. An English firm has now devised a plate which, altho employing the same principle, carries it out in a different way. Says Mr. Chapman Jones, writing in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, January):



ARRANGEMENT OF DOTS ON NEW COLOR-PLATES.

"In the Autochrome plates the necessary three colors are distributed over the plate by dyeing starch-granules, mixing them, and spreading a single layer of them over the surface, while in the 'Thames' plate the disposition of the colors is symmetrical and regular, the red and green being put upon the plate as round dots of colored inks, while the blue fills in the spaces between them, as shown on a considerably enlarged scale in the figure. These dots are very much larger than starch-granules, but they are just small enough to be invisible to a normal unassisted eye. Indeed, the separate colors appear to me rather more visible on the Autochrome than on the 'Thames' plate, because the color unit of the former is not the single starch-granule but groups of granules, for it seems impossible to thoroughly mix them. The Autochrome plate is a single plate complete in itself, but the 'Thames' plate consists of two plates, the party-colored screen, and the sensitive plate, which are separate. They are brought together for exposure, film to film, the sensitive plate alone is taken for development, etc., and when finished and dry it is replaced upon the colored screen by means of register-marks and observation of the colors of known objects, and the two are bound together to form the transpareney. The method of separate plates has the advantage that the color-screen is not lost if the sensitive plate is spoiled, and there is no risk of injury to the color-screen by the reagents used in developing, reversing, and fixing the image. On the other hand, tho it is easy to place the two plates together in approximately the correct relative position for binding, I find it very difficult indeed to get them exactly right, for a microscopic examination almost always shows a want of correspondence between the developed dots and the colored dots, so that a little of the wrong colors come through, and this practically results in diluting the color that should be with white light. It appears that the makers intend shortly to issue a plate complete in itself. There is also the difficulty of a want of intimate contact between the two films, for altho the glass used is of very excellent quality it is not possible to get the films so close as if the second were coated on to the first, and the result is that by looking through the compound plate in a slightly oblique direction, the colors are noticeably different."

One great advantage of the "Thames" plate, we are told, is that it is eight to twelve times as fast as the Autochrome. The emulsion is exceedingly sensitive to red light, and the colors are transparent, while those of the Autochrome are only translucent, because of the structure of the starch-granules. Both these conditions tend to greater rapidity.

OUR "FARCICAL" FORESTS

THE assertion that forest-preservation is a farce, and the forests themselves of little practical use, made recently in *Engineering-Contracting* (New York), and reproduced in these columns, has attracted some little attention among engineers. A correspondent, J. N. Darling, of Chicago, writes to the same paper (February 17), avowing a "surprized interest" in the statement. He says:

"Granting, for the moment, that all you claim for 'concrete lumber' is true—that it is destined to displace timber for general industrial purposes, I am surprized that you utterly ignore all aspects of the question of forest-preservation other than that which pertains to the direct use of timber for purposes of construction.

"You certainly are not unmindful of the fact that it is only through the conservation of the forests about the head-waters of our streams that anything like uniformity of flow may be maintained—a uniformity that is absolutely essential to the successful cultivation of the great river-basins of our country, and to the navigation and water-power of the future.

"The fact needs merely to be stated to be recognized, that the denudation of the forests about the head-waters of the rivers causes great and sudden rushes of water that wash away the soil from above, and deluge the farms below, followed by long periods of low water, or none at all. I need only to point you to treeless countries for an exemplification of the unreliability of the rivers for the great purposes of agriculture, navigation, and water-power. No storage of water by artificial means can be made so useful for all the great purposes mentioned as the storage by the natural process—through the agency of standing forests.

"But, dismissing any consideration of the collateral advantages of forests, are your claims, in the article mentioned, warranted by facts?

"'Concrete lumber' is good; but can you make it without timber forms?

"It may be monumental folly for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to plant trees for future use as ties; but I have yet to learn of any railroad system in this country that would prefer a concrete tie to a wooden one; and I am of the opinion that concrete ties will be adopted only when the price of wooden ties becomes prohibitive, if that unfortunate time arrives.

"You speak of 'the folly' of setting apart forest-preserves, and removing them from private ownership and use. Vast sections of our country have been, and are being, devastated and destroyed by the reckless cutting on the part of the professional lumberman, by the general rapacity and wastefulness of individual enterprise, and by fires. And the whole intent and purpose of forest-conservation is to check this wholesale destruction, and to substitute therefor a judicious and well-ordered use—a use that will supply reasonable want and, at the same time, keep up the supply."

To this criticism the editor of *Engineering-Contracting* replies as follows:

"Answering our correspondent's assertion that forests are needed to regulate 'run-off,' we are satisfied that forests serve but little useful purpose in that respect, and such purpose as they now serve will be much more economically and better served by the construction of reservoirs from which power can be developed.

"As to 'forms' for concrete, there is little doubt that steel will be used almost exclusively for forms in the future, because it can be reused an indefinite number of times and still possess a large scrap value.

"As for railroad ties, it is significant that the Italian Government, after years of experimenting, has just ordered 300,000 reenforced concrete ties for use on its railways. One-tenth the money spent in experimenting with reenforced concrete ties, that has been spent in buying lands and planting trees for tie timber, would have solved the 'tie question' for the Pennsylvania Railroad. . . . . .

"'The great conservation movement' is great only in its narrow-mindedness. It finds its analogy in the old movement to preserve the American bison, or in the still older movement to preserve the stage-coach, or in the movement, older still, to stop the use of stage-coaches because they were displacing boats."

A suggestion that the supply of concrete is no more unlimited

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than that of timber, and that our national wastefulness is likely to bring us to grief along both lines, is made in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, February 20) by Allerton S. Cushman, assistant director of the Public Roads Office in the United States Department of Agriculture. He says:

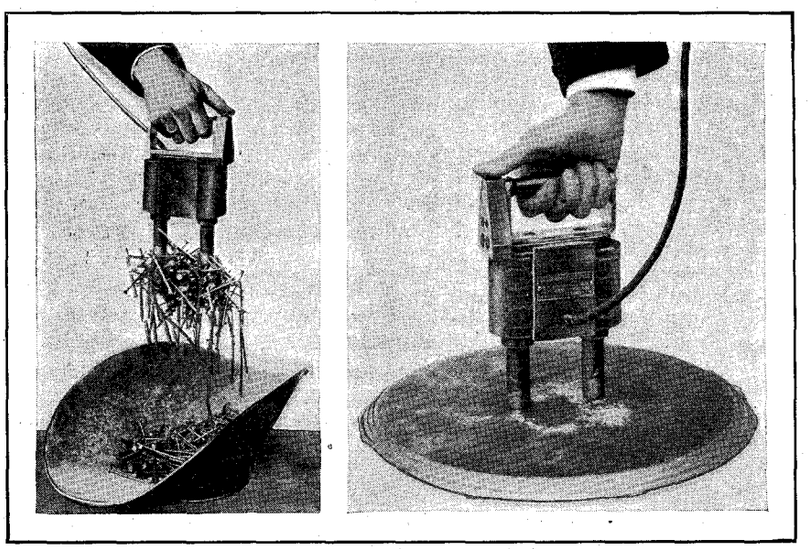
"Are we to understand that engineers and contractors are willing to look forward to a concrete age, which will be independent of the waste of natural resources? The statistician tells us that the production of cement in 1890 was 335,000 barrels; in 1907 it was 52,000,000 barrels, worth $56,000,000. Will some one tell us how many tons of coal will be required to manufacture the cement which the world will require during the present century? And then will some one go further and estimate how many board feet of lumber are likely to be used to make the forms required for concrete construction? The organized effort which is now being made to educate the people, so that wasteful extravagance shall cease, should receive the hearty support of the engineering profession and press. The following statement of Dr. I. C. White, State Geologist of West Virginia, is likely to become classic, and can not be too often reprinted:

"'Just as sure as the sun shines and the sum of two and two is four, unless this insane riot of destruction and waste of our fuel resources, which has characterized the past century, shall be speedily ended, our industrial power and supremacy will, after a meteor-like existence, revert, before the close of the present century, to those nations that conserve and prize at their proper value their priceless treasures of carbon.'"

A LIFTING-MAGNET FOR HAND USE—The use of the electromagnet for lifting iron, now so highly developed in connection with heavy work, has been applied on a smaller scale in a "hand-magnet" made by a company in Milwaukee, Wis. This device, we are told in *The Iron Age* (New York, February 18), altho it weighs only seven pounds, is capable of lifting castings of from ten to fifteen times its own weight. We read:

"It operates on 110-volt direct-current circuits, and is furnished with drop-cord and attachment plug, so that it may be attached to an ordinary lamp-socket. The push-button mounted on top of the magnet, and operated by the thumb, closes the circuit to the coils, and makes the magnet operative. On releasing the button, the poles become demagnetized, and the load is released. The first of these little magnets was made for the company's own use, and proved so useful that it was decided to manufacture for the market.

"In machine-shops the magnet may be used for removing chips and borings from machine-tools, or parts of work not easily accessible, as the bottoms of deep recesses. Dropt tools, bolts, boring bars, etc., are easily recovered with the magnet from places from which it would be difficult to fish them by ordinary means. For separating brass and iron filings it is especially useful. In the same manner tacks or nails can be separated from brass screws with which they may have been accidentally mixt. In foundries the magnet may be used to pick up hot or awkwardly shaped castings, smooth plates which are sometimes difficult to pick up from a flat surface, or for removing small particles of metal from the molding-sand."



By Courtesy of "The Iron Age," New York.

TYPICAL USES OF THE HAND LIFTING-MAGNET.

A NEW HIGH-SPEED STEEL

THAT steel-manufacturers in Sheffield, England, are now prepared to place on the market a steel greatly superior in cutting-power to any existing steel is a piece of news that comes to us from across the water. An editorial writer in *The Iron Age* (New York, February 18) is inclined to regard this as merely a phase of increased activity among all steel-producers throughout the world. He sees a disposition everywhere to take advantage of all new inventions and devices tending to the improvement of steels, and believes that more than one variety of superior high-speed steel will be the result in the near future. Says this writer:

"So many jeremiads have issued from that side of the water in late years that the recent announcements from Sheffield, England, concerning a revolutionary high-speed steel are more than ordinarily significant. There was not so much need at any time of more assertiveness on the part of the Sheffield producers, but the claims made for the new tool-steel may mean a new birth of confidence in the British steel-trade at large. Professor Arnold, of Sheffield University, is now expressing surprize at the amount of commotion created by his statement that another year would see on the market British tool-steel quadrupling the cutting-power of any previously known to metallurgy.

"Promptly following this came the definite announcement by a Sheffield firm of a new steel meeting the terms of the prediction—the one, indeed, which Professor Arnold had in mind. Unconcealed dismay was a first effect of this statement on the Sheffield trade, makers expressing the fear that it might unsettle their trade all over the world and result in the general holding up of contracts. Such a view can only be a temporary phase of the matter, and will give place to the same widespread interest in actual tests that was taken in the Taylor-White process when its results were so generally published some years ago. . . . . .

"That the new steel will be more expensive than tool-steels now in use is one announcement supplementing that of Professor Arnold, and it is admitted that some of the conclusions at first drawn as to the alterations in machine tools which the new steel would necessitate were unwarranted. The manager of the works at which it is already being manufactured explains that there has been no thought of claiming that 'Novo Superior' steel will work four times faster than present steels, but rather that it will work much longer on hard material with the cutting edge at a red heat, and that no matter what its heat it will not crack when plunged into water.

"Naturally other manufacturers of Sheffield steels are being heard from as to the results of experiments they have been carrying on for many months in the same direction. And whatever impressions to the contrary may exist on the other side, American manufacturers of high-speed steels have not been idle. At the same time the announcement of 'steel with from three to seven times the cutting-power of existing high-speed steel,' coming in connection with the recent decision on a high-speed steel patent, is properly regarded as a development of first-class importance. That it will result, as did the bringing out of the Taylor-White process, in extraordinary activity by all makers and in the eventual production of other steels of equal power, there is no reason to doubt."

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MOTHERS WHO GAMBLE

THE present crest of the gambling-wave shows itself so high, especially among women, that the religious press sounds its warning. To-day, says *The Christian Advocate* (New York), "this country abounds with gambling mothers." Bridge whist is the medium by which the play of chance is carried on, and tho the gambling-fever has been known to appear in cycles, the present seizure is declared to be more pernicious than any other known in the United States. The article arraigning it, published in this Methodist journal, has been quoted in various religious papers, dicating the wide-spread nature of the evil. Says the writer:

"It has led thousands of women to neglect their children or give them wholly to nurses or governesses, and to send them away to school as soon as possible. In some respects the effect on the children of those who can not afford nurses, but find time and money for gambling, is still more injurious. Such families have assemblies in their own houses where the children see their own and others' mothers spending hours on hours in such games.

"This leads the children to think there is no wrong in gambling. Boys instinctively feel that betting on horse-racing, pooling, and gambling with cards, etc., are right because their mothers play 'bridge' for money.

"To this certain devotees of bridge say: 'We do not gamble or bet; we simply give prizes for skill.' This is a mode of self-deception. The game is largely one of chance as well as skill, and the prizes are values won. A similar tho less degree of excitement is created.

"An expert informs us that players who substitute prizes for money usually return to the old way, the other being too dull to maintain the desired interest; and that many take to plain gambling because the 'mere playing soon grows tiresome, while the money won or lost keeps up the excitement to the small hours.'

"Once any form of gambling is introduced into a family, the house is permeated by its atmosphere; but bridge has a peculiar fascination, and there is a constant round of bridge parties. What many women, supposed to be of high intelligence and unimpeachable conduct, have done in the past few years would not formerly have been believed possible. Everything else is given up, and it is not uncommon for women to have morning bridge, bridge after luncheon, and bridge after dinner."

It is recalled that Addison, who lasht the follies of his age, wrote: "We always find that play, when followed with assiduity, engrosses *the whole woman*. She quickly grows uneasy in her family, takes but little pleasure in all the domestic innocent endearments of life, and grows more fond of Pam than of her husband." "What a race of worthies, what patriots, what heroes, must we expect from *mothers of this make!*" The writer turns to the conditions that exhibit themselves even in the church life of the present. We read:

"A portentous phase of the recent gambling-craze is that it has invaded the churches, not merely those that tacitly allow everything that does not make a public scandal, but those that have a reputation for greater vigilance. Clergymen, in their denominational meetings and their interdenominational fraternal clubs, deplore the situation more vividly than anything herein portrayed, but confess their inability to change the situation. The wives and daughters of not a few clergymen play bridge without the least regard to the influence they exert. So strong is the tide, the total destitution of reason or true devotion, that many would give up their religious connections rather than their gambling. The knowledge of this has certainly silenced some clergymen. Some of another spirit participate with the ladies, and propose that the winnings be devoted to the 'Cause of God.' Some ladies of 'high degree' have gone straight from the Holy Communion, on Sunday, to the bridge party. The fever has spread to all the great denominations. In Methodist churches there are sad cases of utter recklessness.

"If mothers became so crazed with 'play,' naturally daughters will imitate them.

"One of the professors of Wellesley College a few months ago issued a statement to the students in which she says:

"'The bridge-playing fever does not abate, it threatens to become a fixt form of relaxation in college, *especially among women*. . . . The rowdiest college-boy, however, does not probably spend so much time in his relaxation as does the quiet but constant bridge-player in our Wellesley community.'

"To convince our readers that nothing herein reaches the full measure of the situation, we inform them that in Chicago 'the Police Department and the Law and Order League have joined hands in a crusade to prevent "society women" from gambling. The edict applies to cinch, whist, and euchre parties, in which the trophies are cut glass and chinaware, as well as to bridge and poker parties, in which high monetary stakes are the prizes.'

"No 'gambling mother' can effectively instruct her children in morals, to pray to God, or cause them to learn and feel what they should assimilate. Nor can she efficiently warn them against vice of any kind. For, even if they attempt to do it, their dangerous example will counterweigh their formal counsels. There is an intoxication without wine, and the gambling-spirit pervades the whole nature. In many a house wine and tea 'seasoned' with brandy add to the charms of bridge whist parties, and the hostess has been known to abstain that she 'may play surer.'

"The religion of those who give themselves up to such things may not be hypocritical, for many are thoughtless, but it must be formal and useless."

A DRIFT TOWARD EPISCOPALIANISM

STIRRED by the reports from time to time, telling of Protestant Episcopalian clergy "going over to Rome," Mr. William C. Richardson recently wrote to the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church all over the country to find if there was not a drift toward his church, as well as away from it; and he finds that there is one that offsets the other in a liberal manner. To arrive at the real state of things, the writer, whose communication is published in *The Southern Churchman* (Richmond), sent a letter to all diocesan and missionary bishops of his denomination asking them to enumerate the clergymen of other folds that had come over to the Episcopal Church within their respective dioceses during the year 1908. Ninety-six bishops were addrest; eighty-eight replied. The result is given in the table compiled from these returns:

NUMBER RECEIVED OR ORDAINED FROM OTHER MINISTRIES IN 1908.

Baptist	12	Presbyterian	19
Congregationalist	13	Quaker	1
Christian	1	Reformed Episcopalian	1
Dutch Reformed	2	Roman Catholic	8
German Independent	1	Swedenborgian	1
Lutheran	5	Universalist	1
Methodist	28		93

APPLICATIONS PENDING

Baptist	3	Presbyterian	9
Campbellite	1	Roman Catholic	6
Congregationalist	6	Not specified	4
Methodist	7		36

These letters "gave a wide view of a transition process both interesting and instructive," of which Mr. Richardson furnishes an abstract:

"In one diocese, eight clergy—two from outside.

"In another, more than half from outside.

"In another, six Methodists in two years.

"In another, thirty-one clergy—ten from outside.

"In another, one Baptist layman applying for orders.

"In another, in twelve years—eleven Methodists, six Congregationalists.

"In another, forty clergy—four Methodists.

"In another, in fourteen years—300 Roman-Catholic laymen.

"One bishop since consecration received two Presbyterians, one Congregationalist, two Methodists, and one Unitarian.

"Another bishop since 1903 received seven Methodists, one Baptist.

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"In addition it might be stated that many bishops spoke of numbers of applicants who, upon careful examination, had been refused.

"I am indebted to the bishops for their aid in making this showing which, so far as I know, has not appeared before and which ought to be of some value."

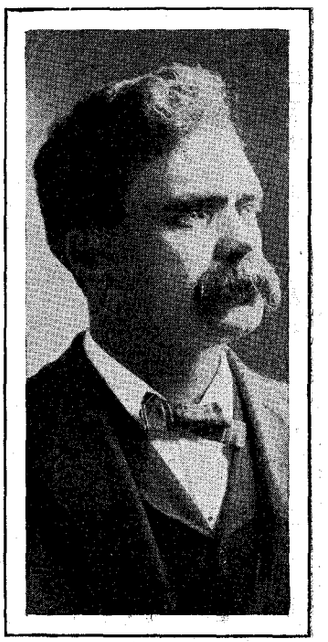
MORMONISM'S CHANGE OF BASE

A LEADER of the Mormon Church, Mr. Brigham H. Roberts, is represented by Rev. Livingston Smith in *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia) to have uttered a repudiation of the old "mechanical" theory of the translation of their sacred book. Mr. Smith bases his assertions on statements which he represents Mr. Roberts as making in his recent "Defense of the Faith and of the Saints." They are that "it is no use resisting the matter: the old (mechanical) theory must be abandoned," for "to advance it before intelligent and educated people is to unnecessarily invite ridicule, and make of those who advocate it candidates for contempt." No doubt the Mormons themselves will repudiate the extreme assumptions of this critic regarding the importance of these concessions. The "mechanical" theory of the translation of the Book of Mormon, Mr. Smith asserts, "has been exclusively and continuously announced and defended by the 'infallibly inspired' priesthood of the Mormon Church, from the inception of the Church until the recent overwhelming bombardment of the Mormon citadel by the Congressional investigation of 'the Smoot case' in Washington, two years ago." Mr. Roberts will be remembered as the Mormon leader who was elected to Congress, and "excluded" from that body because he had three wives. Mr. Smith thus states briefly the theory that he says has now been definitely abandoned:

"What is popularly known as the 'mechanical theory,' or process, of using the Seer Stone and the Urim and Thummim, is that 'Joseph Smith looked at the golden plates through them, with his face covered so as to exclude the light, and that he beheld two lines of characters; the upper line being those characters upon the golden plates (said to be Reformed Egyptian), and the other, or lower line, being the English translation of the same; that these words of English translation would remain until Joseph Smith had correctly read them and his scribes had correctly recorded them in the manuscript from which the Book of Mormon was later printed, "without the changing of a dot or the crossing of an 'i.' "'"

The importance of the "unconditional surrender" of a theory of translation upon which the integrity of the Book of Mormon has been strenuously maintained for more than three-fourths of a century, says the writer, "can only be estimated in the light of the fact that the authors of the abandoned theory are the 'three eye-witnesses,' not only of the alleged 'golden plates,' but are the exclusive eye- and ear-witnesses of the fact, and the manner of their alleged translation by Joseph Smith, who is universally conceded to have necessarily been the only living witness to all the facts in the case." The writer adds:

"Furthermore, not only has the Book of Mormon been officially accredited by the sworn affidavits of these three 'eye-witnesses' upon the title-page of every volume, but the system of Mormonism itself has ever been conceded by the Mormon Church to stand or fall upon the validity of the testimony of these witnesses to the fact and the mode of its miraculous translation by the mere mechanical use of the Seer Stone, and the Urim and Thummim (or 'Holy Interpretation') hidden with the golden plates, and transmitted for this purpose to Joseph Smith. For seventy-five years or more the civilized world, outside of the Mormon Church, has refused to believe in the alleged existence of the golden plates (as well as in the manner and the fact of their translation). So persistent and effective has been this universal unbelief, and so successful has been the arraignment of the 'eye-witnesses' and their testimony, that the Mormon Church, by the authority of its first presidency, has at length officially declared that the 'mechanical theory' of translation of these original 'eye-witnesses' must not only be abandoned as being all that the civilized world has declared it to be ('absurd,' 'ridiculous,' and 'contemptible!'), but that there must be substituted for it a theory which their modern official theologian and apologete, Brigham H. Roberts, has devised and published in the last edition of the text-book for the instruction and guidance of their missionaries, known as the 'Senior Manual.' This theory has been designated as 'the manual theory,' and declared by its author to have been originated 'merely to ascertain the truth respecting the matter, and with a view of finding a basis from which the work (Book of Mormon; its translation, etc.) may be successfully advocated and defended!'"



BRIGHAM H. ROBERTS,

An apologist of the Mormon Church who has written a book that is said to enunciate a new theory of inspiration of the Book of Mormon.

The substance of the "manual theory" is given in these words:

"'Joseph Smith, by great mental effort, the exercise of faith, and the gifts of power of God, was enabled to see (in the Urim and Thummim, or in the Seer Stone) not the mechanical and infallible translation of the Egyptian hieroglyphics into the English language; but the "conception" or "thought" of the hieroglyphics, which he thereupon formulated into the best form and use of the English language, of which he was master; and that, too, the best at his command, in view of his limited opportunities and environment'!! This is the infallible substitute for the former, inspired, original theory. It scarcely needs be added that so wide-spread and frantic has been the upheaval and commotion produced by this 'manual theory' that its author and publisher has been bitterly assailed by both the Mormon priesthood and laity, and so strenuously castigated and exultingly ridiculed by the non-Mormon people in all parts of the land and world, that he has been held in constant demand by the first presidency as the official exponent and apologete of this latest 'revelation' upon the manner of the golden-plate translation. By voice and pen alike, he is vainly endeavoring to still the tempest, and stay the wrath of his offended and bewildered brethren."

CHURCH AND THEATER AGAIN

THE present crisis of indecent plays leads *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York) to wonder why the theater should be exempt from the enforcement of the law any more than objectionable books and pictures. It is not for lack of statutes that would rid us of these evils, this journal points out. Legal remedy is the one that seems to it the necessary form of corrective, "inasmuch as there are always enough evil-minded amusement-seekers to make the production of indecent plays highly profitable from a financial viewpoint." Hence it thinks "not much relief can be expected from some managers and many of their patrons." This journal has taken a generally favorable view of the playhouse as a social institution not inimical to religion, and in the present predicament it recommends an opinion of Mr. Wilton Lackaye, the actor, for a specific form of censorship. His words are:

"The stage needs a censor, but not a censor of the sort certain estimable gentlemen in the profession are advocating. What we need most is a censor in the home. That's the way to stop the attendance of young Miss and young Master at salacious plays. Get the parents to take a hand. Let them keep their children from

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the theatrical filth. Let the public stay away from the unclean. Then we shall have the sort of stage we should have, peopled with gentlemen and gentlewomen who can act and who respect acting."

In comment upon this opinion *The Christian Work* adds:

"In thus primarily fixing much of the responsibility upon people of mature minds, Mr. Lackaye is quite right. No young person should witness a performance about which their parents and guardians know nothing. Many boys and girls have been ruined morally through contamination from the stage. There is no harm in having a stage censor or many of them, but first let us try punishing the men and women who write indecent plays, the men and women who act them, and the theatrical managers who stage them. To this list might be added the newspapers which advertise them, often under the subtle form of a denunciation which only increases the line at the box-office."

The Methodist papers give considerable attention to the subject since the question of keeping the ban on theater-going or removing it has been a moot point in the councils of their Church for many years. *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati) observes:

"The theatrical magnates will contend, of course, that they are not to blame for the bad plays. They only give the public what it wants, they declare, and good or bad makes little difference to them. In the next breath, perhaps, they will tell you that they have it in their power to force a performance literally down the throats of the public—which they do often through the medium of free admissions, or, as they call it, 'papered houses.'

"They will say, too, that we mustn't condemn the whole stage just because of a few rotten spots; that the stage really uplifts and educates. The best that can be said for the stage, however, is that its purpose is not so much to elevate, but at its best to entertain, and at its worst to disgust and degrade. The theater teaches very few lessons. On the other hand, under the guise of instructing, it represents conditions which we all know exist, but which it is unnecessary to enlarge upon. And to create a morbid appetite for this kind of thing theaters go the limit in indecent advertising, much of which is more objectionable than the plays themselves."

In *The Christian City* (New York), a Methodist journal published in the interests of city church extension, the editor observes that "to the Church belongs a duty unaccepted as yet and in large measure unperceived" in relation to the subject of the theater. This is said in introducing an article by the Rev. Frank B. Upham, who discusses the peculiar attitude of the Methodist Church. He declares:

"The theater is quite largely the educator of the people. It does for men and women what the graded school does for our youth and children. It shares with the public press—the daily newspaper, the magazine, and the novel—in the training of the multitudes. The statement that it ought not to be permitted to do so, can not blind us to the fact that it does. More than this. It gives to countless thousands their clearest conceptions of right and wrong. One has only to read the names of the plays blazoned on the board before his study window, or hear the comments of his neighbors on the street to be sure of this. That

> Right is right, since God is God,
> And right the day must win—

is taught in every church the wide world over; the same truth, tho it may be without heavy emphasis on the reasons for one's confidence, is taught on the stage. Not the best teacher of morals, 'tis true, but a teacher none the less is the theater—and thousands learn from it their lessons in virtue and vice. The masses go to the theater even on the Lord's Day—a 'painful paucity' to the church. Cease calling the theater the 'play-house;' 'tis the school."

Mr. Upham calls upon his Church to present its attitude "more clearly as a protest here and now and not as a protest everywhere for all time." He sums up:

"Really the question seems to be whether we have the right to let the theater alone—rather than whether we have the right to touch it. Possibly we are as culpable if we fail to stand by a movement that may make for good as we would be if we stood by a movement for ill. The man of influence who neglects to aid the good wherever seen may do as much harm as his brother equally qualified in character and ability who gives open support to what is wrong.

"Interested in the theater? Yes, I am—for I am interested in all that may mold the character of the people about me. Active in showing that interest? No, I am not; the Church which I serve and whose standard I accept bids me let the whole thing alone. Is our attitude right? Are we aiding the teachers of virtue and decency in these great cities of ours as much as we should?"

There is, however, no spirit of concession to be seen in the comment of *The Epworth Herald* (Meth., Chicago), which, after dealing with the phase of the question now agitated, thus generalizes:

"Some people find fault with the Methodist Episcopal Church for its opposition to the theater. They say the Church is narrow. But it is not. It is part of the duty of the Church—of every church—to protect its members from the evil of the world. In the fulfilment of that duty the Methodist Episcopal Church says to its members with reference to the theater: '*Touch not the unclean thing.*'

"Separation from evil is one of the things that a Christian must determine to secure. There can be no satisfactory development of the soul life without it."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHARITIES

NOW and then the charge is said to be brought against Christian Science that as a religion it makes no organized provision for charitable work. An answer is made to the accusation by Rev. James J. Rome in the *Christian Science Sentinel* (Boston), who points out that not only do recent facts confute the charge, but that the whole conception of the faith itself is a rebuttal. The San Francisco earthquake, the Chelsea fire, the Russian famine, and the Sicilian disaster, it is said, brought forth large amounts in succor from these rich congregations. But "special organization for charitable work is not deemed necessary," says the writer, "for if the Church of Christ is not in itself a charitable institution, what is it?" He enlarges thus upon this latter view:

"There are certain conditions, usually classed under the head of charitable work, which are dealt with in a very different manner by Christian Scientists than they would be by other organizations. This was forcibly brought to my notice some time ago in the following manner: In my attendance at the services in The Mother Church I had formed the acquaintance of two gentlemen who were always very genteel both in appearance and address. They were typical of that class which go to make up the Christian Science 'rich congregations.' In conversation with a friend I referred to one of these gentlemen. 'Yes,' my friend remarked, 'Christian Science has done a great deal for him.' I asked for an explanation. 'Why,' was the reply, 'he had gone to ruin with drink; his business was wrecked and his family were suffering when he was led to Christian Science. He was healed, and is now doing well.' A little later I happened to refer to the other gentleman. The remark made was, 'Yes, he is getting along better now.' 'Please tell me about him,' I said. The story was that he had been sick for years and had spent all he had on doctors and medicines. When he turned to Christian Science he did not have a decent suit of clothes in which to attend church services. Nevertheless, he came to church, and took treatment from a practitioner. He was soon healed, and thereby enabled to make a respectable living for himself and family.

"Here were two fair examples of charitable work. These two men might have been brought to the attention of a charitable society, a member of which might have visited their families for five or six years and given ten dollars a month toward their support. Such action would have been considered a grand charitable work. So it might, but how does it compare with the help which was rendered through Christian Science? Which would be of the greatest benefit to the men and their families? Indeed, which is the truer charity!"

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TO REVOLUTIONIZE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

MR. HAROLD E. GORST shows himself a pronounced revolutionist in the field of elementary education. He would overturn the whole plan of giving, in the first instance, a general education, because this has, in his view, the effect of crushing all individuality and destroying imagination. Mr. Gorst is a British writer and agitator for educational reform, and he advocates a plan to find out the child's intellectual bent and to shape the schooling to fit it. The introduction of manual training alongside the older methods, such as we have it now in some cases, seems to Mr. Gorst only a half-measure. "It is a praiseworthy endeavor to mitigate the evils of the present education system; but it can do no more than mitigate. The real problem is to preserve and to foster natural tendency and individual talent." Manual training, he thinks, helps a little, tho its efforts "are rendered largely abortive in proportion as they are made subsidiary to the cramming of the mind with general knowledge." As a method of remedying present evils it is said to fail "because it does not perform the first essential duty of all genuine education: the setting itself, in a direct and scientific way, to discover the individual bent of each child." Mr. Gorst, who has been in this country in the interests of propagating his ideas, thinks there is one practicable method by which the first and paramount object of education can be achieved. In *The North American Review* (March) he says:

"Children must not be sent to elementary schools to be taught, without any preliminary investigation into their capabilities and tendencies, the knowledge which is supposed to be essential to the average member of the community. These schools have cost the country hundreds, perhaps thousands, of millions. It can not be helped; but, the sooner they are pulled down, the better for the interests of the nation. However excellent the teaching, these schools are hotbeds for the wholesale destruction of the individuality upon which the future might and greatness of the nation is dependent. They are worse than useless, unless they can be rebuilt to fulfil the requirements of a new kind of institution—conceived on a far broader basis, both constructively and educationally—in which the sound principles of a genuine education can be carried into effect. For it is not in schools of the existing type that measures can be taken to study the individual bent of the child. This can only be done by the provision, within the dimensions of one great institution, of such scope for individual capacity as would cover the whole range of productive activity. There must be workshops of various kinds, laboratories, kitchens, gardens, and, where practicable, even a farm. Every broad sphere of activity will have, as far as possible, to be represented. The children will thus be turned loose into a real world, full of interest, where they will not be subjected to mental and physical repression, and where their tastes will have full opportunity to develop and reveal themselves. Placed under skilled direction, it would not be difficult, in the course of a comparatively brief period, to ascertain, broadly, the capabilities of each child.

"A certain percentage would doubtless display a natural inclination toward a purely literary training; but the vast majority, showing capacity for more practical and active spheres, would eventually have to be drafted off into schools of a new type, according to their individual necessities. These institutions would divide themselves naturally into broad, distinctive groups, each group containing its own complement of schools and colleges. For instance, one group might embrace scholarship and scientific research; a second, engineering and other mechanical occupations; a third, art and the decorative trades; a fourth, farming and agriculture; a fifth, industry, commerce, and finance; and so on. Every normal child would be found to belong, by predisposition, to some broad sphere of activity. It would therefore be the duty of the educators, in the great selecting institutions, first to discover the individual bent of the child, and then to recommend to the parents the course of special training to which he ought to be subjected. Probably enough, many existing technical colleges and other educational establishments would, with certain modifications, be readily adaptable to the giving of this special training, divided, as suggested above, into broad, distinctive groups."

Mr. Gorst has served as the private secretary to a former minister of education, and is probably in position to state with authority that "enlightened educators, in all civilized countries, are beginning to realize the gravity of the danger, and are taking venturesome steps — undeterred by opposition and ridicule—to arrest its progress." Further:

HAROLD E. GORST,

Who thinks that the sooner primary schools are pulled down the better for the interests of the nation.

"Germany is already the field of experiment in this direction. Some of her best men have grasped the fact that, altho Germany is ahead of all other nations in the successful manufacture of capable mediocrity, she is only succeeding, by her superiority in this respect, in bringing about the more rapidly the destruction of the finest intellectual material — inventive, creative, administrative, and progressive—in the German nation. In Munich, and possibly elsewhere, the most splendid institutions have been founded, experimentally, for the discovery and development of individual tendency. Their success, in a practical country like Germany, may any day change the face of education as carried on there in the public schools and colleges. The idea has been caught up, to a certain extent, by English educationists working obscurely in holes and corners of the English school-system; but even the strongest and most determined minister of education in England would find it almost impossible, in the compass of his brief five or six years of administration, to overcome the obstacles to reform ceaselessly placed in his way by the most obstinately conservative permanent officials in the English public service.

"The United States is teeming with the spirit which should give the keenest impetus to an educational revolution of an intensely sane and practical character. Reformers on the right lines are busily at work in the great cities of the New World, as elsewhere. What clogs their efforts is, no doubt, the prosperity and progress achieved hitherto, in spite of the detrimental influences of modern education. Enthusiastic American citizens—I have met them by the score—are too ready to attribute their virtues and achievements to the free education for which universal provision has been made, and to the work accomplished by schools and colleges of every type. This natural admiration for a really efficiently organized system [of education (regarded merely as a 'system') might well prove, eventually, to be the undoing of the American nation. But, if I understand anything of the American character, it will be discarded, fast enough, when once a doubt enters the mind of the people. The Americans are not tradition-bound like the inhabitants of the Old World. They are unsentimentally practical, almost to a fault. If education be found to be wanting, if it be proved to have been based on a false principle, it will be revolutionized in the United States by the irresistible pressure of public opinion."

So far, it is said, this country has escaped the worst economic evils that result from the practise of turning out uniformity from all the centers of education. But—

"This is merely due to the circumstance that America is still a young country of boundless resources and opportunity. The evil is there, nevertheless, slowly eating its way into the heart of the nation. In an old country like England, the appalling economic results of this incessant supply of machine-made scholars are only too apparent."

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THE FATHER OF THE COMIC SUPPLEMENT

THAT the history of the comic supplement barely covers the extent of a man's lifetime is seen in the fact that Caran d'Ache, recently deceased, was one of its progenitors. This man, whose real name was Emmanuel Poiré, "has a particularly valid claim on the memory of all good Americans," observes the New York *Evening Post*, conveying a suspicion of intended irony. Wilhelm Busch, a German cartoonist, is mentioned as the one from whom Caran d'Ache "borrowed the method of telling a funny story in a succession of pictures, with a minimum of text." The method, so we read, "has been developed to its fullest dreadful possibilities in this country, until we have now the story and the pictorial succession long after the fun has disappeared." The artist is here analyzed:

CARAN D'ACHE.

A Russian whose real name was Emmanuel Poiré, and who was the foremost cartoonist of Paris.

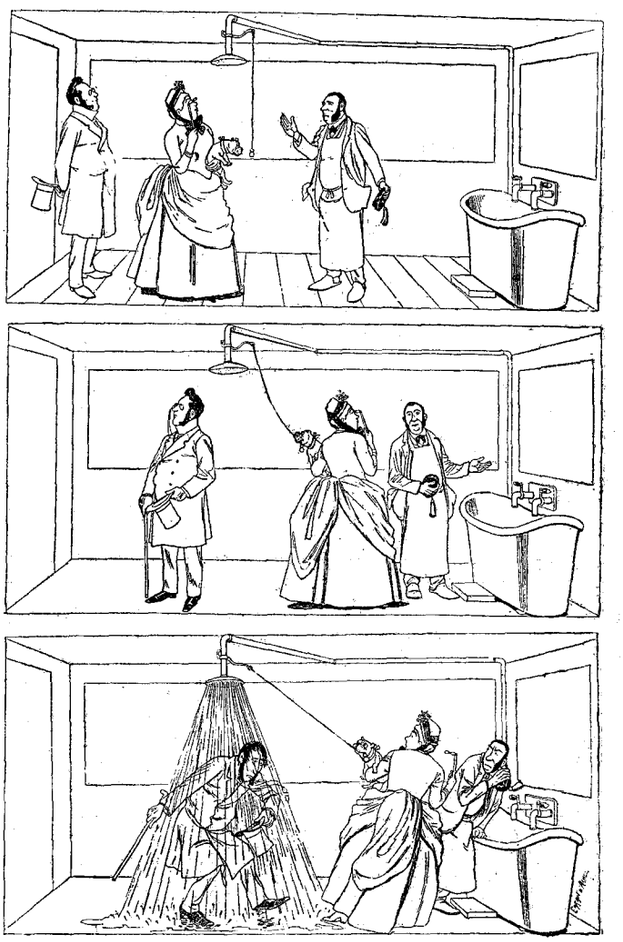
"In Caran d'Ache's work the idea was always present to animate the drolleries of his pencil. He was not a slavish imitator of Busch. He developed his own conceptions of what the human figure ought to be in the hands of the caricaturist. There were the skeleton pictures in which a man, like an island, was a certain portion of white space bounded by a single line. There were the clear-cut marionette-like figures, in which the same sharpness of line was prominent. There were, finally, the mere circles and cylinders and sacks and flaccid puddings to which a dot here and a stroke there would give an amazingly human aspect. Of American cartoonists, the late F. M. Howarth, with his animated chubby little gingerbread figures, came nearest perhaps to the characteristic Caran d'Ache caricature.

"Caran d'Ache did political satire as well as social satire and pure comedy. In his political cartoons there is a good deal of the same manikin physiology that we find in his comic series. There is also a good deal more light-hearted fun than European artists are accustomed to put into their cartoons of statesmen and governments. The King of Siam, home once more from his western trip, sleeps and has a nightmare. Endless files of stiff little European soldiers clamber up and down his bed, tramp right over his royal body, and disappear. European militarism has rarely been so well shown up in both its tragic aspect and its futility. The stroke is much sharper in a cartoon depicting Wilhelm II.'s troubles after the dismissal of Bismarck. The Kaiser is in a trainer's cage surrounded by a pack of unruly, snarling beasts, representing the various members of the German Empire. Bismarck, the spectator, remarks, 'I left him a circus; he has turned it into a menagerie.'"

It is a question, the writer thinks, whether Caran d'Ache's best work does not fall outside politics. As a social satirist he seems to possess some of the best qualities of the best school, as the following tries to prove:

"The French caricaturist claims it as a merit that he can be gay without falling into the 'brutalities' of the British artist or the vulgarity of the German. As a matter of fact, French caricature, when it turns upon man's non-political failings and errors, can be bitter with an intensity that we seldom find in Anglo-Saxon pictorial satire of the present day. Take Willette's celebrated cartoon, 'Christmas.' It shows the infant Christ in the manger, between his sleeping parents, crying lustily. The ox and the ass watch him with compassion. 'Weep,' says the artist's text, 'there is still more than thirty years of life before you.' There is Hermann Paul's 'Inheritance Tax.' A man lies on his death-bed, unconscious. With him are his heirs, man and wife. They are violently indignant because newspapers report that the Government has decided to introduce an inheritance tax. 'They want to rob us of our property,' the two heirs exclaim.

"In Caran d'Ache's work—was it because of his partly Russian nationality?—such cynicism is more uncommon. Typical of him is a series of a half-dozen pictures entitled the 'Jewish Question.' The pessimist is arguing that the Jews as a nation worship only money. 'Nonsense,' says the good-natured man, 'when it comes to money, Jew and non-Jews are alike.' And he throws a gold Napoleon into the gutter as two men, Jew and Gentile, approach from opposite directions. 'Now observe (picture 3) how they will both be fascinated by the coin. Observe (picture 4) how they will both dive for it and come into violent collision. Only (picture 5) the Jew will manage to secure the gold piece. That is all.' A few examples would show that if Caran d'Ache is partly responsible for the comic supplement, he is not responsible for its blatant vulgarities, its emptiness of any real satiric content, and its infinite remoteness from anything savoring of an idea. There is no inherent viciousness in the comic series. It has the very best tradition behind it. Before Caran d'Ache and Wilhelm Busch is Daumier's Robert Macaire; and still further back is Hogarth, with his various Progresses. The evil comes when the series is carried over years and years unto the nausea of every ordinarily sensitive eye and the delectation solely of that low type of mind which finds



LODGINGS TO LET—WITH BATH.

A Caran d'Ache cartoon that might have been found in almost any of our comic supplements.

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amusement in the mere fact of familiarity. There is, for instance, an elementary sense of humor that will respond to the mere mention of a well-advertised kind of biscuit or a popular style of hat. That is the mind to which the comic supplement readily appeals."

WHY GO TO BAIREUTH?

WHY go to Baireuth or Munich when the Metropolitan Opera House can boldly challenge comparison with the festival performances there? Mr. W. J. Henderson puts the question, and goes on to assert that our own house is "rapidly acquiring not only a permanence of forces but an authority of style." It, furthermore, "has resources equal to those of the subsidized institutions of the European Continent and an artistic spirit far in advance of that to be found in Covent Garden, the pride of London." The time has even come when "the interpretation of 'Parsifal' in New York is in most essentials now better than that at Baireuth." This patriotic critic of the New York *Sun* gives these reasons for the faith that is in him:

"When Mr. Conried conceived the apparently daring project of producing 'Parsifal' he brought from Europe the best men for the undertaking and certain improvements over the Baireuth representations were made at the very start. The most important of these is the scenic attire of the second act. The magic garden at Baireuth continues to be shown in accordance with Wagner's original design, which like many of the master's ideas was not altogether judicious.

"The flowers in the scene are monstrosities, so planned because the dramatist wished to convey visually the thought of *Parsifal*, who wondered whether the women were flowers or women or both. The girls themselves wore and still wear skirts designed to represent the inverted bells of huge flowers of the type of fuchsias. The whole idea is awkward and disillusioning. As arranged here the garden is enchanting without any attempt at an advertisement of the fact that it is enchanted, and the girls look like radiant blossoms quite sufficiently to justify the simple query of the guileless.

"The next thing Mr. Conried did was to assemble a better cast than Baireuth can get together in these days. The stage management was in every detail as good as it was in Baireuth, but we had not so excellent an orchestra and the chorus fell considerably short of the standard established over there. Now all these things are improved, and this is the case with all the Wagner dramas. The inevitable result is going to be that people will ask themselves 'Why go to Baireuth to hear the Wagner dramas when we can attend far better performances in New York?'

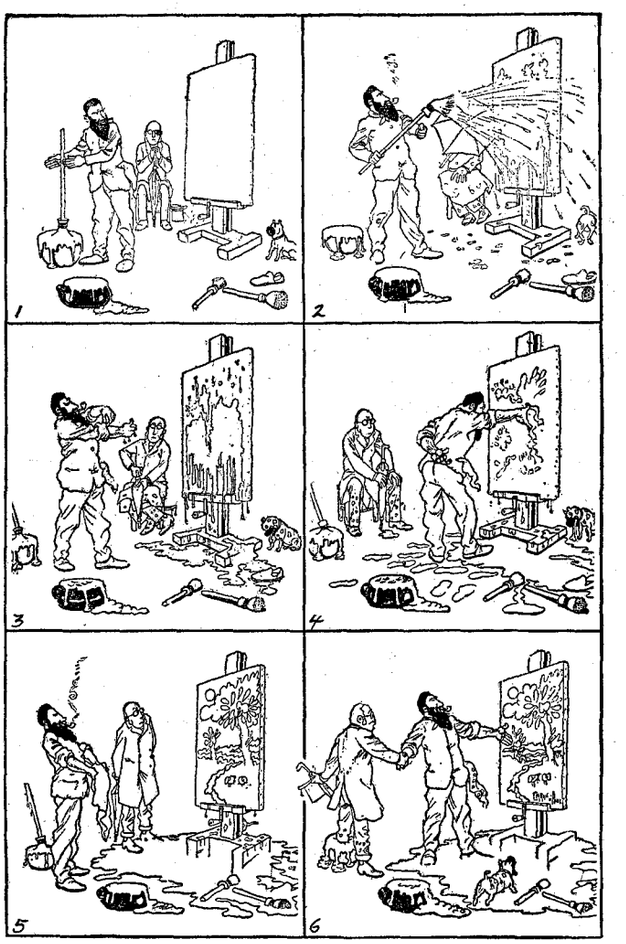
"Looking back over the current season the opera-goer can recall most admirable representations of 'Die Walküre,' 'Götterdämmerung,' 'Die Meistersinger,' and 'Tannhäuser.' When he comes to analyze the causes which have cooperated to produce such performances he will readily satisfy himself that conditions here are quite as good as they are yonder.

"In stage management Baireuth no longer stands far in advance of the Metropolitan Opera House. The working of the scenic features of 'Die Walküre' early in the season disclosed the presence of new intelligence and attention to essential details. Those features of Wagner's score which demand the precise movement of certain pictorial elements on the stage, such as the illumination of the sword in the tree, the rising and dying of the fire, the burst of spring through the suddenly opened door, no longer were neglected.

"The purposes of the composer were carried out as beautifully as they are in Baireuth or its rival, Munich. This has been the case in all the Wagnerian productions up to the present time. The finale of the second act of 'Die Meistersinger' is one of the things on which the Prinz Regenten Theater at Munich prides itself. Anton Fuchs, the admirable stage director, has bestowed on this one episode as many as thirty rehearsals. Yet at the Metropolitan Opera House this season it was in every way as effective as it is in Munich. The last scene of the comedy too has never been done anywhere else as splendidly as it was here. The entire choral force of the house, Italian as well as German, was utilized for the delivery of the hymn, and the effect was electrifying."

The chorus at the Metropolitan is now chosen "precisely as the festival chorus is at Baireuth" and has the added advantage of being permanent. The choristers of the Wagner Theater are assembled from all the leading opera-houses in Germany and sing together for six weeks in the summer. In the matter of orchestra and principals we read:

"The Metropolitan orchestra for 'Parsifal' is as large as that of Strauss's for 'Elektra,' but not so noisy. It is largely owing to the increased number of strings employed in these performances



HOW A CHEF D'ŒUVRE IS MADE.

By Caran d'Ache.

Discovered by a peep into the studio of an impressionist painter.

that the general quality of the orchestra tone is so much richer, and yet so much more subdued. The work of selecting this orchestra was carried on with great care in the early fall before the season began.

"In the important matter of Wagner conductors the Metropolitan is at least as well off as Baireuth in its festival season. Each house has three conductors. Baireuth has Hans Richter for the 'Ring,' Dr. Muck, and Siegfried Wagner. Two of these are indisputably of the very first order, but Siegfried Wagner is a very poor conductor indeed. His direction of 'Lohengrin' last summer was saddening. This son of his father is a stage manager, not a conductor.

"The Metropolitan has Gustav Mahler, who stood at the head of one of the most important operatic institutions in Europe, the Imperial Opera at Vienna; Alfred Hertz, who has grown enormously since he came to America, and Arturo Toscanini, the foremost Wagnerian conductor of Italy and one of the leading conductors of all Europe. Mr. Toscanini's reading of the second act of 'Götterdämmerung' was enough to satisfy all lovers of Wagner that this Italian maestro was not a stranger to the real spirit of the Nibelung tragedy.

"When it comes finally to the matter of casts neither Baireuth

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nor Munich has anything to offer us that we can not get at home. There are some half a dozen singers over there who are not heard here, but we have the better general average. It would be interesting, for example, to observe the effect of transplanting the Munich *Alberich*, Zador, into our cast. Zador is one of the best of *Alberichs*. We should doubtless hear with no little pleasure Felix von Kraus, who sang *Gurnemanz* so beautifully at Baireuth last summer—so beautifully indeed that the Baireuth Wagnerites did not like him.

"If you go to Munich to hear the 'Ring' you will have to hear Knote as *Siegfried*, Feinhals as *Wotan*, and Reiss as *Mime*. You will probably have to hear Thila Plaichinger, of Berlin, as *Brunhild*, and compared to Fremstad she is very small indeed."

OUR NATIVE DRAMA

MR. JAMES L. FORD tries to imagine what the academic mind would make of the declaration that the genesis of the American national drama is to be found in the variety stage. In spite of the belief, popular in some quarters, that the vaudeville stage is a menace to popular taste, he asserts that it is in reality our national theater. He shows us how this form of theatrical art has developed from the very humble beginning of negro minstrelsy, and declares that "the deeper we go into the subject, the stronger will be our conviction that, while our academicians are bewailing the 'decline of the American drama,' and 'viewing with alarm' the indifference manifested toward the Shakespearian and other classics, and 'wondering why no manager can be found who will revive the old comedies of Sheridan and Goldsmith,' the variety stage, despised by all who know nothing about it, to which the great mass of our people turn to satisfy that craving for entertainment which is as natural to them as that of cattle for salt, has marched on with a rapidity that is amazing to contemplate." Besides having given birth to several of the most popular and distinctively American schools of entertainment that our stage has known, says Mr. Ford in *McClure's* (March), it has supplied the legitimate stage with some of its very best actors, as he goes on to recount:

"Edwin Booth was, in his younger days, a member of a minstrel company and, unless I am mistaken, appeared in some of the variety shows of that period. He lived to become one of the most noble and dignified figures of his day, as well as one of the most distinguished actors that the English-speaking stage has ever known. Mr. Joseph Jefferson was also a minstrel in the early part of his career, and prior to that he and his sister—both mere children—had been wont to perform on Boston Common and pass the hat among the bystanders.

"Lotta was known in the mining-camps of California and in the early variety theaters of San Francisco long before she came East in the sixties, to win money and fame—'a dramatic cocktail,' John Brougham called her—in the legitimate houses of Broadway. William H. Crane used to play the tambourine in a wandering minstrel company. Nat Goodwin, Lillian Russell, and May Irwin came to the front in the early eighties at Tony Pastor's theater. Mr. Goodwin gave imitations of popular actors and has lived to become an extremely popular actor himself. Miss Irwin's remarkable humorous gifts were shown in the condensed versions of comic operas that brought Mr. Pastor's entertainments to a close; and it was in one of these that Miss Russell leapt into fame in a single night.

"Perhaps the most important recruit from variety in recent years is David Warfield, who used to give Hebrew and other imitations until he was fortunate enough to come prominently before the public as a member of Weber and Fields's company, where he attracted the attention of Mr. Belasco. Under the tutelage of this accomplished manager and teacher he has become one of the leading emotional actors of our stage, as well as one of the strongest of box-office attractions. One might go on almost indefinitely with this recital. Let it suffice to say that with the exception of those players who, like Miss Barrymore, Miss Adams, and Mr. Sothern, are of theatric lineage, there are but few stars on our stage who can not hark back to variety or minstrelsy."

Our "national theater," now in its lusty youth, is a "direct outgrowth of negro minstrelsy, which accurately reflected African slavery in the pathos of its balladry, the heedlessness and inconsequence of its mirth, and the suggestion of savagery in its dancing." By degrees, it is said, "variety" emancipated itself from burnt cork, and gave place on its program to women performers. The position of the greatest importance in the upbuilding of our native stage is here given to the late Tony Pastor who opened his first play-house in 1865 in the Bowery. Of his venture Mr. Ford writes:

"In opening his Bowery play-house, Mr. Pastor was inspired with the then novel idea of presenting a clean entertainment that would appeal to women and children. At first, so bad was the reputation of variety, respectable women fought shy of him, and it was not until he offered prizes of the kind calculated to appeal to the thrifty housewives—hams, silks, barrels of flour, and tons of coal—that he was able to secure their attendance. In doing this he was building far better than he knew; for, while the growth of clean variety has been steady and healthful since then, the old-time shows with their refreshment coupons, waiter-girls, and other objectionable features have disappeared completely."

During the years of Tony Pastor's first experience in management, the American "rural drama" had its genesis in Boston at the Howard Atheneum. The gallery of this house was then dominated by a gang of newsboys led by one "Horse Bite Sullivan," we are told, whose approval it was necessary for every entertainer to win in order to keep his engagement. Since 1786 the "down-East Yankee" had been known as a stage character, but he was "put up to be laughed at, not laughed with." *Asa Trenchard* in "Our American Cousin" is one of the most familiar of these. At the Howard Atheneum, however, an actor appeared in a sketch of bucolic life in which he played the part of a Yankee farmer and won the favor of the "Horse Bite" gang. He was Denman Thompson as *Joshua Whitcomb*, and he "gave the first impetus to a school of drama which is distinctively American, enormously popular, and without its exact equivalent in any other land." From this, it is said, have sprung "The Old Homestead," "Way Down East," "The County Fair," "The County Chairman," "David Harum," "Sky Farm," "Eben Holden," "The Village Postmaster," and "Shore Acres."

The present form of "variety" arose with Mr. B. F. Keith in Boston in 1883, and was adopted by Mr. F. F. Proctor in New York in 1892. Others have entered the field, forming a combination of which we read:

"It is doubtful if anywhere in the world there is so complete and carefully thought-out a system for providing the mass of the people with cheap and wholesome amusement as has been devised by this combination of ingenuity, experience, and familiarity with the popular taste. The one hundred and twenty-five vaudeville houses are all under the control of the United Booking Offices, as the association of the four managers is called. And every week the New York office of this association receives from each of the houses under its control a complete description of its bill, recording the number of minutes given to each act, the number of laughs, and the manner in which it was received by the audience. A wrong reading of a line, an indecorous remark, or a characterization intended to offend persons of any race or religious or political creed is thus reported at once and instantly cut out by orders from headquarters. Of course in this way the same act is reported on from forty or more towns, thus enabling the vaudeville managers to allow for a variety in local feeling or managerial taste.

"A glance at the modern vaudeville 'wheel' that has replaced the variety dive of half a century ago reveals a clean, wholesome, and popular institution, that worthily represents other institutions of which we are proud, and that seems to have entered upon a period of dignified and prosperous ease as a reward for its long years of hard work. It is not unlikely that its days of usefulness as a forcing-bed for talent have ended, for the germs of art thrive best in poverty and misfortune, and the vaudeville of to-day is altogether too prosperous a field to bear any such harvests of original growth as sprang from the old-fashioned variety and minstrelsy."

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From "Motor."

WOMEN WHO COMPETED IN THE WOMEN'S MOTOR RACE FROM NEW YORK TO PHILADELPHIA.

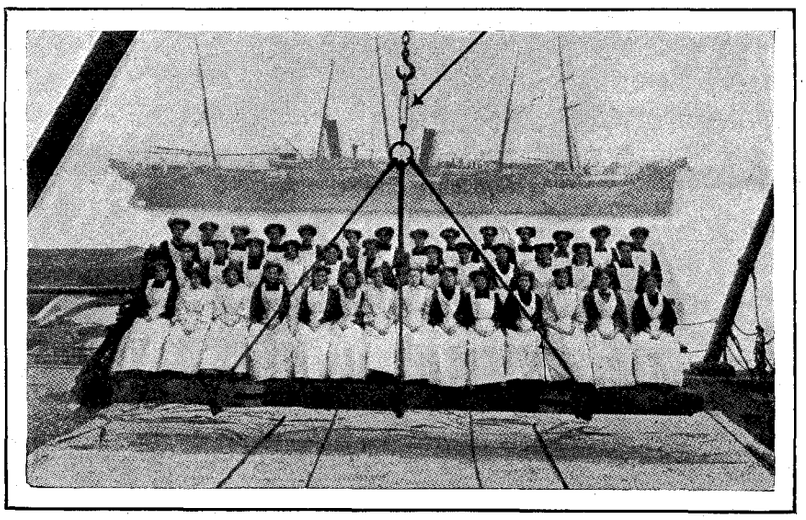
MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

RACING EVENTS THIS MONTH

The Florida Beach races take place this year at Daytona on March 23, 24, 25, and 26. Some of the contests of former years have been retained, but others are new. One of the latter is a stock-car prize class-race of 200 miles, cars being divided into five classes. The classifications are the same as those used in the Glidden tour. The list, in fact, embraces such cars as took part in the Motor Parkway sweepstakes on Long Island in the autumn of last year. Another new race, also for 200 miles, includes the same type of cars, but they are classified on "piston displacement." The idea here is to show what each maker can produce from the smallest displacement. Another race, over a fifty-mile stretch, is open to all cars that competed for the Vanderbilt Cup. Attached to the Minneapolis $2,000 Trophy Race, at 100 miles, is a special prize to the winner provided he covers the ground within an hour. The total valuation of all the prizes, consisting of trophies, medals, cash and plate, is placed at about $15,000.

On March 11th an endurance contest over the course from New York to Boston by way of Springfield takes place. The trophy is a silver cup twenty inches high. The purpose in this contest is to show that a car is able to maintain the legal speed limit over all conditions of road at this time of year. The total distance is 243 miles, and is to be covered in 12 hours and 9 minutes actual running time. Any car that arrives at New Haven, Hartford or Worcester more than one minute late will be penalized.

The plans adopted for the transcontinental race (with the exception of a few details) have been decided upon. The pathfinders for this race will start out on March 15th and, in laying out the route, expect to cover a course of 4,000 miles. The understanding is that the race will start on June 1st, simultaneously with the opening of the Alaskan-Yukon Exposition at Seattle. From New York the route goes to Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha, Cheyenne, and Granger. The course westward from Granger will be mapped out by the pathfinders.



TESTING THE STRENGTH OF A CORD USED IN A TIRE—FORTY FACTORY GIRLS ON THE PLATFORM.

AMERICAN CARS AND TIRES IN SPAIN.

A writer in the New York *Evening Post* has been studying reports from American consuls to foreign countries, with a view to what they may say of the demand for American cars and tires in those countries. The consul-general to Spain, Frank Hill, writes of conditions in that country as follows:

"In the first place the American car is carefully designed for travel over poor roads, many of those in Spain being in a deplorable condition. The American chassis is wonderfully strong, of great resistance, and high enough to permit passing over stones projecting eight or nine inches. As a rule, European cars are built very low, the tendency being to increase the stability in this manner. The hang of the American car is superb, incomparably superior to that of the European, and in addition to numerous other advantages, it possesses the most appreciable one of cheapness.

"The cost of an American car is, in proportion, greatly inferior to that of any European make. For example, an average American car, 30–32 horse-power, equivalent to a French 16–20, with double phaeton tonneau, searchlight, lanterns, horn, cushions, hood, etc., well appointed in every respect, costs $2,800; while the French car, 16–20, costs $3,184, leaving a difference of approximately $400 in favor of the American car. To this should be added the 20 per cent. discount granted by American manufacturers, with the result that the net price of a completely equipped car is $2,240. Of course, freight charges and customs duties increase the prices shown, but these are practically the same for European as for American cars.

Mr. Hill adds a paragraph as to the opportunities Spain gives to American makers of tires and other accessories.

"The American cars best adapted to conditions in Spain are first-class makes, ranging from 40 to 65 horse-power, and costing from $4,000 to $5,000; second-class, small touring cars of 20 to 40 horse-power, ranging in price from $1,500 to $3,000; and runabouts for business-men, doctors, brokers, agents, etc., at a cost of $850 to $1,000. These little cars present great advantages for Spain, being convenient, inexpensive, easy to run, and good hill-climbers.

"Excellent opportunities are offered to American makers of tires and accessories, owing to the good quality and cheapness of their products. A set of American tires was tried in Barcelona and lasted exactly one year, in spite of continuous daily use on a car weighing 1,600 kilos (3,520 pounds). Aside from their cheapness, accessories

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of American manufacture are to be recommended for their perfection and convenience, American makers progressing rapidly in this branch."

In Australia a considerable business appears to have been done by American makers. The total number of cars imported there from all countries from 1901 to 1907 was 3,559, of which 1,175 went to New South Wales; 1,436 to Victoria; 132 to Queensland; 496 to South Australia; 224 to Western Australia; and 96 to Tasmania. The total value of these cars was $3,392,125, exclusive of duty, which amounted to $701,000. During the years mentioned, the cars imported from this country numbered 398, of which 71 were imported in 1903, 161 in 1904, 122 in 1905, and 44 in 1906. Figures for later years are not given.

U. S. SENATORS ON THE CAR VERSUS THE HORSE

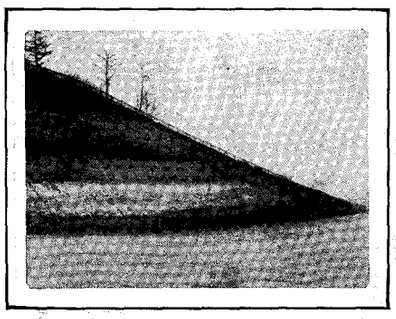
In a discussion of what is known as the "Urgent Deficiency Bill," in which this year was contained an item of $12,000 for automobiles to be used by the President, both houses of Congress have had an interesting debate as to the future of the horse as affected by the motor car. Senator Bailey of Texas came forward as an earnest champion of the horse, and in the course of a speech of some length said:

"No man has a right to use a vehicle on a public highway that is calculated to jeopardize the safety of other people who have a right to use that highway. It is a matter of daily occurrence for horses to become frightened and many serious accidents to occur in consequence of using automobiles on public highways.

"The Senator from Wyoming (Mr. Warren) serves notice on the American farmer that this is to become a horseless age, because if the Government of the United States finds it to its interest to employ the automobile instead of the horse, then every citizen of the United States must ultimately find it to his interest and to his convenience."

At this point Senator Warren of Wyoming obtained the floor, and made the following statements based on his own experience:

"With reference to the amendment, I will say that I yield to no one, not even the Senator from Texas, in my love of the horse. I always drive a horse where I can. The Senator alluded to some ranch possessions in which I am interested, where I raise horses. I may say to him that it has become necessary in the ranch business to use automobiles for many purposes, including that of hunting lost horses, because it is a matter of speed and economy. At the present quotation of prices of automobiles given us for the next season, they are relatively cheaper than horses, cheaper to maintain, and it is in the interest of the Government that so fast as we may be able to use automobiles to advantage in place of horses, we should adopt them.



A HILL AT THE BROOKLANDS COURSE IN ENGLAND, FOR USE IN HILL-CLIMBING CONTESTS.

"I may say that when sheep get scattered in a storm, and we would wear out and possibly kill horses in finding them, we drive in a day an automobile 150 or 200 miles (away beyond the capacity and strength of the horse) and discover them, thus saving them, where otherwise they would become the prey of wolves, or would perish for lack of care.

"There is, perhaps, just as much necessity for horses now as heretofore, and this fact is best proved by the condition of the horse market. As against all the growing use of automobiles, horses get higher and higher in price every year. I would certainly take nothing from the horse except that part of the business that can be better and cheaper done with an automobile. I would certainly do nothing against the farmer, as I am one, and always have been; and as for his product, the horse, I have always taken pride in furnishing what little money I could get to propagate and raise the best, and ofttimes to my loss rather than profit.

"So I must not be misunderstood by the Senator from Texas as meaning that we are infringing upon the use of the horse. The business of the country is increasing every day, and even if we are not employing horses to do all kinds of transportation business, the market is good for horses. The more automobiles we have put into use in recent years, the higher the market for horses has gone.

"I may say it was the same when the general use of electricity commenced. We use many times more gas now than we did before we had electricity, because there is more use accorded to the two. It is the same with automobiles and horses. If the Senator has bought horses lately, he knows that they are higher to-day than they were a year ago, and that they were higher a year ago than the year before.

"We had horses on street-cars until a few years ago. Now, it is all electricity, and yet horses have not gone out of general use, and are higher in price than they were before they were displaced as the motive power on street-cars."

Senator Bailey would not yield a point, however. Returning to the fray he spoke again in part as follows:

"As far as I am concerned, I think the people had better travel a little slower and go the old way, rather than travel so fast and not go the safe way. If gentlemen want to use an automobile they take the risk of what it may do, for sometimes I understand it turns upside down and sometimes catches the occupant in the turn. But I am told that accidents of these machines are sometimes unavoidable. I am told that they sometimes 'skid.' I do not know exactly what that may mean, but I have an idea. Then I am told that they sometimes 'turn turtle,' by which I understand that the top side goes down to the bottom and the bottom side comes up top.

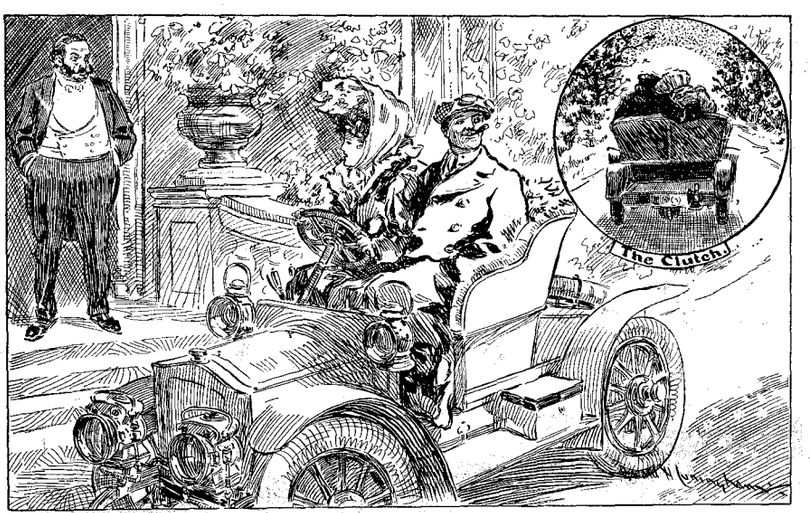
"If the Senator or a citizen chooses to use them on his own ranch, or on his own premises, I would be the last man to interfere with him; but I do not think he has the right to go on a public highway and endanger the lives of men, women, and children by the use of a machine that frightens the use of locomotion employed for a thousand years.

"The horse has an ancient and prescriptive right to the highway, and I do not think he ought to be driven from it by these machines. I know more than one man who has been compelled to sell his horses and carriages because his wife was afraid to use them on the highway where these machines are used.

"I believe that at least the Government ought to set the example of traveling the old way, and let us travel by things that breathe and feel rather than by machines that neither breathe nor feel and yet produce much mischief in the world."

A third speaker in the Senate was Senator Bacon, who was convinced that automobiles had come to stay. But he wished that none had ever been invented or manufactured, and assured the Senator from Texas that even he "could not go further than that." He was convinced, however, that it is now impossible to debar the automobile, because of "a general consensus of opinion in favor of it." The progress of the country could not be stopt. Senator Bailey gained the floor again and declared his wish to "file a protest against any suggestion that the country is making much progress when it is taking from the farmers one of the chief articles of value produced by them, and concentrating operations in the great

(Continued on page 432.)



From "The Car" (London).

PATERFAMILIAS.—Don't be as late as you were last night, Ethel. What kept you out so?
ETHEL.—Oh, dad, the clutch was a bit tight; that was all!

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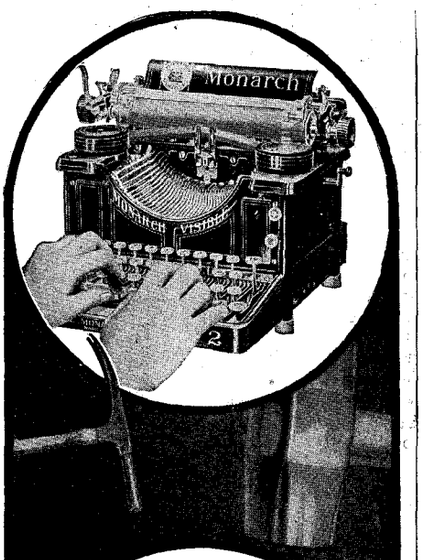

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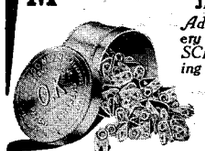

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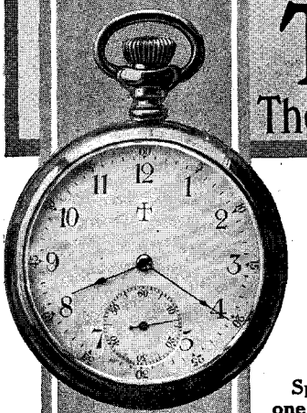
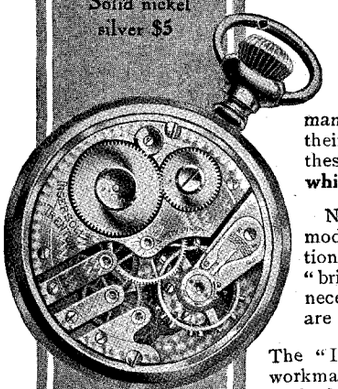
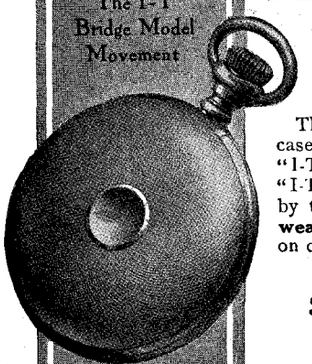


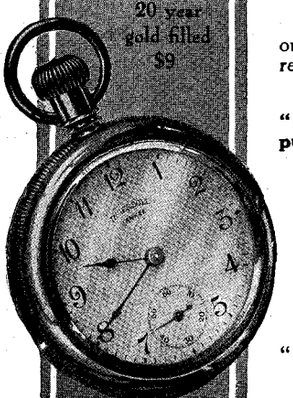
Solid nickel silver $5



The I-T Bridge Model Movement



20 year gold filled $9



The Dollar Watch

The "I-T" must not be misjudged on account of its price. It is so **much** more for the money than you have ever been able to get in a fine watch that its low price blinds you to its excellence.

"How can such a watch be sold at the price?" you ask.

Specialization does it! The "I-T" movement is made in only **one** size and grade. Our entire Trenton plant specializes on this one watch, producing it in enormous quantities and at greatly reduced costs. Other factories make **many** styles and sizes in relatively small quantities and at correspondingly high costs.

Furthermore, other factories **reserve their best** workmanship and the special features contributing precision, for their highly jeweled, **highly profitable** watches, but all of these are **combined in the "I-T", the one model upon which the whole success of the "I-T" factory depends.**

Now, as to its intrinsic values. The "I-T" is a "bridge" model movement, the very **highest type** of watch construction ever devised. All of the finest watches are of the "bridge" type because it permits of that fine adjustment necessary for exceptional accuracy. Most 7-jewel watches are of the "plate" or "pillar" model, like the Dollar Watch.

The "I-T" is made **like a full-jewel watch.** The material, workmanship and finish of the wearing parts are **equalled only in the highest-priced** watches.

It is the only high-grade watch sold with a **printed guarantee**—an insurance policy protecting the purchaser against defect in the movement, fraud in the case, or flaw in the **adjustment.**

The "I-T" is the only fine watch **completed,** put into its case and then adjusted, tested and closely timed **at the factory.** "I-T" is sold in 3 different cases all **made especially to fit** "I-T" movements, and the gold-filled cases are not only covered by the guarantee but contain **sufficient gold** to give **actual wear** for the full guarantee period. No such cases can be had, on other watches, at the "I-T" prices.

$5 *in solid* nickel case **$7** in 10-year gold-filled case **$9** in 20-year gold-filled case

Look for Trade-Mark: "I-T" monogram, on dial. Sold only by **responsible** jewelers or sent by express prepaid on receipt of price by us.

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For seventeen years there has been but one standard in every-day watches; "Ingersolls" have popularized the very use of watches. One friend says, "They have made the dollar famous." They have never been so worthy of their great reputation as to-day. Fully guaranteed. They include: The Dollar Watch; the "Eclipse" at $1.50; the new thin model "Junior" at $2.00; and the "Midget" ladies' size at $2.00.

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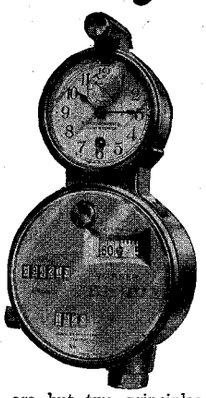

There is just one speed indicator—The Warner Auto-Meter—which is so sensitive—so supremely accurate that it correctly registers the speed of an Automobile when *pushed by hand* on the garage floor, and every variation of speed up to 100 miles per hour. All other indicators fail to register *any speed whatever* under 5 to 10 miles per hour. After a few months' use, wear of delicate cams multiplied dozens of times through the indicating hand renders them so grossly inaccurate that they are worse than useless. The cheapest alarm clock is a marvel of accuracy by comparison.

Difference in principles is responsible for this difference in results. There are but two principles adapted for speed indicators—Magnetic Induction and Centrifugal.

The Warner Auto-Meter alone is made on the Magnetic induction principle, the only principle which permits of absolute accuracy and almost everlasting durability in the same instrument.

THE WARNER AUTO-METER

Guaranteed Absolutely Accurate

The Auto-Meter is so sensitive that it registers the *slightest forward movement of the car*. The speed dial is *always steady and readable*. Speed alone moves it. It is so durably built that practical tests have shown that the Auto-Meter will endure a MILLION MILES of the roughest kind of jolting without showing appreciable wear, and still accurately register speed within *10 feet to the mile*.

* * * *

The Auto-Meter is built like an expensive Chronometer. It has but two moving parts. These revolve. There is no sliding friction. The bearings are sapphire jewels and imported Hoffman Balls. Every part must test accurately to 1-1000 of an inch or it is thrown out. Such bearings will practically last a life time without wear.

The Auto-Meter, because made on the only correct principle, is *unvaringly accurate* and so durable that it will *outlast a dozen cars*.

No centrifugal instrument—though the price may be the same, can be considered in the same class—any more than a $1 watch can be classed with a $200 Chronometer.

* * * *

We want every automobile owner to know the comparative tests which will enable him to prove the truth of every claim we have made. We have put these in a book which will be sent for the asking to anyone who writes. In your own interests buy no speed indicator of any kind until you know. To buy the wrong instrument is to waste your money.

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Detroit, 239 Jefferson Ave.
St. Louis, 3923 Olive St.
Boston, 925 Boylston St.
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A fine hill climber. Speeds up to 35 miles an hour. Most simple, practical, powerful and durable Automobile of its class. Easy to operate—no complicated parts—no repairs. Solid or pneumatic tires. Air or water cooled. Safest and best. Built for 2, 3, or 4 passengers. 16 to 35 h.p. $600 up. Catalog Free. Write today for particulars.

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High Wheels Travel all Roads, Because all Roads are made to be traveled by High Wheels.

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Go Anywhere

MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

(*Continued from page 430*)

cities." In the House, Representative Simms of Tennessee declared that the automobile "was a general all-around nuisance." He did not wish to be a "chicka-pinny," but he was not in favor of the appropriation and he opposed Congress going on record as favoring automobiles as a means of travel. Representative Mann of Illinois started a laugh by inquiring if Representative Simms thought the President "ought to be required to use Tennessee mules." Mr. Simms in reply declared that he believed such beasts of burden "would be safer for the President."

BETTER MOTOR LAWS IN NEW JERSEY

All signs seem to be favorable for the passage in the New Jersey Legislature of what is known as the "Colgate Automobile Bill," which is much more liberal toward non-resident motorists than the law which now prevails. One important change

POKE-SHAPED MOTOR BONNET NOW POPULAR IN PARIS.

is that, instead of requiring non-residents who drive into New Jersey for a few days to pay the same license as that imposed on citizens for the use of cars annually, the Colgate bill merely requires a nominal license with carefully defined restrictions. Another important change refers to the speed limit. Some of the provisions are as follows:

"First.—A speed of one mile in seven minutes upon the sharp curves of a street or highway or when turning a corner, and a speed of one mile in four minutes at the junction or intersection of a prominent crossroad, where such street, road, or highway passes through the open country, the term "open country" meaning where houses are on an average more than 100 feet apart.

"Second.—A speed of one mile in five minutes where such street or highway passes through the built-up portion of a city, town, township, borough, or village, where the houses are on an average less than 100 feet apart.

"Third.—A speed of one mile in four minutes within 200 feet of any horse or

Nervous Persons Take HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
It quiets the nerves, relieves nausea and sick headache and induces refreshing sleep. A wholesome tonic.

The Tire That Won't Come Off

When a Goodyear Quick Detachable Auto Tire is used on the Goodyear Universal Rim you have a combination which is absolutely SAFE.

No force which would wreck the wheel can remove the tire from the rim.

This has been proved by the severest tests imaginable. We have induced dozens of people to purposely skid around turns on rough roads with the tire in all stages of inflation, from fully pumped up to absolutely "flat," in the attempt to force it off the rim. There were rewards in store for the man who could succeed. All failed.

The tires invariably stayed on. Yet the side strain under such conditions was so severe that it must have amounted to tons.

* * *

Yet when the time comes that you wish to remove a tire, the detachable flange which holds the tire in place can be unlocked by loosening one nut with an ordinary wrench, when the flange can be snapped off with your fingers and a screwdriver. **No Special Tools** of any nature are required.

Anyone—no matter how inexperienced—can remove or replace a Goodyear Detachable Auto Tire in 60 seconds by the watch when used on the Goodyear Universal Rim.

This is only one of the dozens of superior features, all well worth a full page of description.

Taken together, these features solve all tire problems and eliminate all tire worries.

To know them all, write for our helpful book, "How to Select an Auto Tire." Every motorist who has had tire troubles should have it.

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Philadelphia, Pa.	Broad and Fairmont Ave.
New York City	64th St. and Broadway
San Francisco, Cal.	506 Golden Gate Ave.
Chicago, Ill.	80-82 Michigan Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio	2005 Euclid Ave.
Milwaukee, Wis.	188-192 8th St.
St. Louis, Mo.	3935-7 Olive St.
Buffalo, N.Y.	719 Main St.
Detroit, Mich.	251 Jefferson Ave.
Pittsburg, Pa.	5988 Centre Ave.
Omaha, Nebr.	2010 Farnam St.
Washington, D. C.	1026 Connecticut Ave.
Atlanta, Ga.	90 N. Pryor St.
Louisville, Ky.	1049-51 Third St.
New Orleans, La.	706-16 Barrone St.
Memphis, Tenn.	181-5 Madison St.
Dallas, Tex.	111 N. Akard St.
Denver, Colo.	28 W. Colfax Ave.
Baltimore, Md.	991 Park Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.	16th and McGee St.
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Start your Gas Engine with the Motsinger Auto-Sparker and run it without the aid of batteries. Not a cheap magneto but the original high grade speed controlled friction driven dynamo. Perfectly insulated, **"water and dust proof." Fully Guaranteed** Operates "make & break" and "jump spark." Charges all storage batteries for ignition and lighting on a small scale, perfectly with our special switch board in the circuit. Ten years actual service with over 36,000 Auto-sparkers in operation to testify to its merit.

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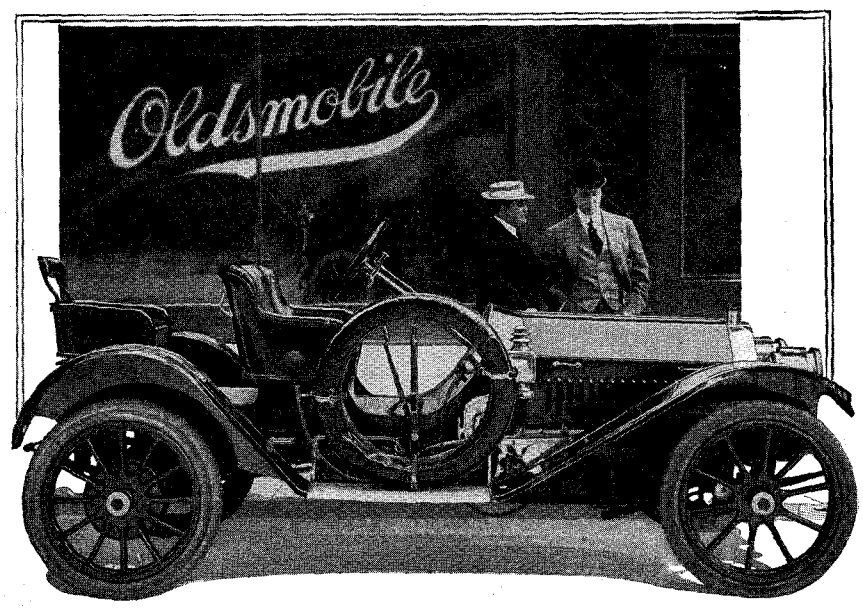
other beast of draft or burden upon the same street or highway; provided, however, that such speed not exceeding 30 miles per hour shall be lawful in the open country as may be necessary in order to pass a vehicle traveling in the same direction.

"Fourth.—Elsewhere and except as otherwise provided in subdivisions one, two, and three of this section, a speed of one mile in two minutes; provided, however, that nothing in this section contained shall permit any person to drive a motor vehicle at any speed greater than is reasonable, having regard to the traffic and use of highways, or so as to endanger the life or limb or to injure the property of any person; and it is further provided that nothing in this section contained shall affect the right of any person injured, either in his person or property, by the negligent operation of a motor vehicle to sue and recover damages as heretofore."

The motor-car clubs of Newark, it may be added, have taken a generous stand in behalf of non-residents. They have joined in asking the Legislature to strike out the fee for non-residents altogether, allowing them "free use of the roads." The opinion seems to prevail, however, that the opposition of Senator Fruelinghusen to this change will be fatal to it. Mr. Fruelinghusen believes non-residents ought to make some contribution toward keeping the roads of the State in repair. He is an enthusiastic motorist himself, and advocates sanity in the use of the car generally.

BUSINESS RESULTS OF MOTORING

Herman F. Cuntz, who is closely identified with the automobile industry, has prepared a striking paper on the cost of automobiling and its general influence in



IN addition to Branch Houses of the Olds Motor Works in Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Toledo, and the Oldsmobile Company of Canada, Ltd., at Toronto, agent for Canada—the Oldsmobile is sold in one hundred and twenty other cities and towns on the American continent—from New York to San Francisco; from Winnipeg to Mexico City.

Good performance, under every possible condition, is the clinching argument in favor of a motor car; the Oldsmobile's own consistent record—on the macadam roads of New England or the clay roads of the Southwest—is one of the reasons for its wide distribution. Another reason is the logical price at which it is sold: Four-cylinder touring car, roadster or toy tonneau, $2,750; six-cylinder cars, $4,500.

OLDS MOTOR WORKS, LANSING, MICH.

WOULDN'T GO BACK
To Old Days of Coffee Troubles

Studious, sedentary habits are apt to cause indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous headaches, etc., but often it's the daily use of coffee that is at the bottom of the whole trouble, and it is surprising how quickly these troubles disappear when coffee is dropped and well-made Postum is the daily beverage.

A No. Dak. minister writes of the relief obtained when he changed from coffee to Postum. He says:

"I began using Postum about a year ago while stopping at the home of friends during the absence of my wife.

"It seemed almost providential, for during that time I got rid of coffee and its attendant ills. I used to have bilious attacks about every two weeks that completely used me up for a day or two at a time.

"I did not suspect coffee and was unable to account for these attacks. Since I began Postum I have had but one slight attack and the change to restored health is most acceptable.

"My wife declared on her return that nothing would induce her to give up coffee, but after a few careful preparations of Postum, according to directions on pkg., she thought it was superior to coffee in flavour, and now we would not change back to coffee.

"We feel we owe a debt of gratitude to Postum which has done so much for all of us—children and older ones."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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Please write for free booklet "F."

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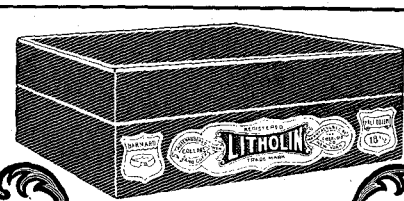

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THIS IS THE LITHOLIN COLLAR BOX IT'S RED

Imitations of the world famed LITHOLIN Waterproofed Linen Collars and Cuffs are on the market, and are occasionally substituted, when the buyer is unacquainted with the GENUINE. To protect ourselves and the public we reproduce cut of the **LITHOLIN Box, which is always RED.** Here is our

TRADE LITHOLIN MARK

on all goods. LITHOLIN Collars and Cuffs will save you at least $16 yearly in laundry bills, and replacing "worn outs" and "ragged edged." They wipe white as new with a damp cloth. Never wilt, or fray. The same collar you have always worn, only waterproofed.

Collars 25c. Cuffs 50c.

If not at your dealer's, send, giving styles, size, number wanted, with remittance, and we will mail postpaid. Booklet of styles free on request.

The Fiberloid Co., Dept. 13, 7 Waverly Place, N.Y.

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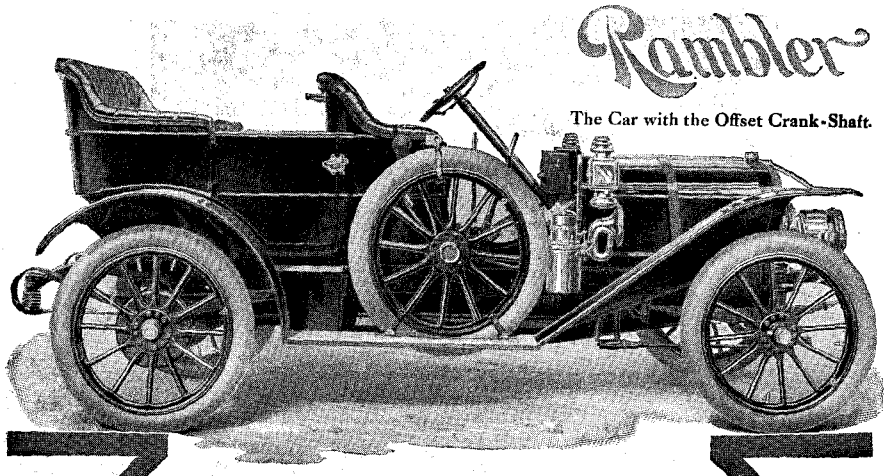

Rambler

The Car with the Offset Crank-Shaft.

Model Forty-four, 34 H. P., $2,250.
Spare Wheel, with Inflated Tire, Brackets, and Tools, $74. With Magneto, $150.

THE CALL OF THE OPEN ROAD

For the most part we do not travel in our leisure hours to go anywhere, but just to go. The delightful thing is to move; to feel the familiar things slipping away behind us, and to enjoy the open road as it unfolds before us.

We like the stir and speed of the journey, the fresh breeze in our faces, and at the wheel of a Rambler you enjoy the added sense of power and control. Besides, you have a feeling of confidence and satisfaction in driving a car of such unusual quality.

The Rambler Offset Crank-Shaft makes this car silently powerful—capable of running at forty or three miles an hour on high speed, and climbing any hill with gratifying ease.

The Rambler Spare Wheel obviates all tire worries—makes punctures mere incidents of a trip—saves the tiresome task of pumping up the new tire, and can be substituted for regular wheel within three minutes' time.

May we send you the new Rambler catalog or a copy of the Rambler Magazine, a monthly publication for owners? Rambler automobiles, $1,150 to $2,5000

Thomas B. Jeffery & Company
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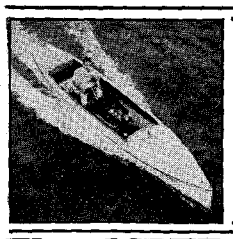
THE CAR OF STEADY SERVICE



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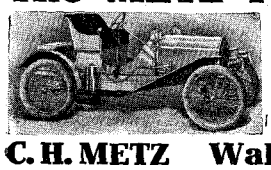
They are designed by E. W. Roberts, M.E., one of the most expert mechanical engineers in the U. S., and constructed under his personal supervision. 1½ to 60 H. P., and every one guaranteed.
No "freak" ideas—no gaskets—economical in use of fuel—interchangeable parts that fit perfectly—remarkable flexibility of control—simple in construction—no "base explosions" or "back fire" and tested in the BEST TESTING ROOM in the U. S.
WRITE FOR OUR CATALOGUE and Book of Testimonials.
ROBERTS MOTOR CO., 1414 Columbus Ave., Sandusky, Ohio, U. S. A.

The METZ PLAN Car



$350 buys this $600 Car

Equipped with Bosch Magneto. My novel selling plan explained in book "O." : :

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Read the TIMES SQUARE AUTOMOBILE BULLETIN; 30,000 copies just out; 48 pages, illustrated and with descriptions and prices of over 300 cars. We are the largest dealers in new and used autos in the world, and our Bulletin is THE AUTHORITY (even to those in the auto trade) as to what car to buy and what price to pay. Our prices are so far below our competitors' as to SAVE YOU 25% to 30% on prices others quote you. Get the Bulletin free by mentioning the LITERARY DIGEST.

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CAR SALES ROOMS (4 FLOORS).
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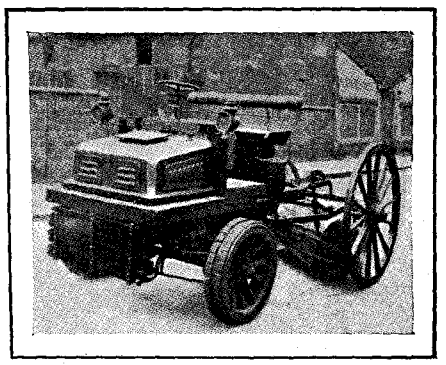
200,000 YEARLY SUBSCRIBERS
1,000,000 READERS

To the motor car advertiser our distinctive and discriminating circulation is invaluable.
We recognize the wide interest in the automobile among our readers and were the first general magazine to devote a department of our contents to motoring.
Our "Motor Trips and Motor Cars" was inaugurated two years ago, appearing in one issue each month throughout the year and during the past twelve months space equal to one hundred and twenty-seven magazine pages was devoted to subjects of live interest to the Motor and Car Owner.
THE LITERARY DIGEST

promoting the circulation of money. During the year 1908 it was estimated that $122,000,000 were spent in buying cars, but this is only a small part of the circulation of money produced by automobiles. Mr. Cuntz says:

"For such an aggregate value of cars sold, it means, first, a thousand shops in allied work produce parts doing an independent business, of course contingent upon the vehicle producer, running into the millions; the railroads do an enormous freight business to distribute the product; agents and branch houses throughout the country are paying rentals aggregating millions of dollars, preparing for the marketing and distribution of the product; and the makers of sundries and accessories in several thousand shops are preparing to supply the varied and fastidious wants of the purchaser and user of cars.

The writer specifies other features of the motor-car situation which contribute to the augmentation of the figures already given. When the new product has been sold, it adds cars to an aggregate now in use



AN ENGLISH MOTOR-SWEEPER.

reaching probably to 146,000. The operation of these cars calls for the use of fuel and lubricants which in cost probably aggregate each year several millions. The replacement of parts and other items, chargeable as repairs, make an addition of several other millions. Then we must bear in mind that the license fees imposed by States and municipalities represent an aggregate constantly increasing, and far in excess of what was dreamed of several years ago. Consideration is to be given to the necessity for housing machines in public garages and private buildings, which involves ground rentals and the building and maintenance of edifices. Nor must we overlook the insurance against fire which most owners carry, as well as the insurance against accidents and mulcting in damages. Readers must also bear in mind the expenditures involved in races, not only in the preparations for these races in the matter of roads, conveniences, etc., but the outlays made by the traveling public. The cost of advertising and other efforts in the way of general publicity, which is incident to all new industries, has been particularly costly in the matter of motor-cars. This last item would result in many millions of dollars yearly put into circulation. Lastly must be remembered the large expenses which tourists in their cars undergo at hotels and in other ways during long periods in which they are absent from home.

"When we consider that 146,000 cars

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were in use in the United States at the beginning of 1908, many operating for hire, the greater number in private use the year round, and a large percentage making at least one actual tour of ten or more days, we find that the aggregate money disbursed for gasoline or lubricating oil, supplies for lighting, extra tires, parts for repairs and replacements, and the disbursements to hotels, etc., ranged in the neighborhood of forty millions of dollars.

"While the direct producers of automobiles are paying from thirty to forty million in wages to mechanics and other factory hands, the parties they purchase materials from, allied shops making component parts, in the aggregate disburse tens of millions of dollars. In addition to which the use of all sorts of sundries and accessories means tens of millions disbursed to the wage-earner. The makers of raw material—steel and other metals, lumber, leather, rubber, and a multitude of other items—ship supplies to the various automobile factories aggregating a hundred million and over. The agents and dealers pay wages to workmen and salaried employees, and rentals of garages and salesrooms, added disbursements running into sums of eight figures.

"The dealer pays the manufacturer a deposit in advance of delivery of the cars, in order that he may be assured of deliveries of a definite number on which to base his investment in selling organization. The payment of the purchasers of cars to the thousands of agents throughout the country is the item in the automobile business aggregating what is usually referred to as the motor-car product of the country. However, each purchaser of a car in addition buys a considerable aggregate value of sundries and equipment, which still fur-

CONGENIAL WORK

And Strength to Perform It.

A person in good health is likely to have a genial disposition, ambition, and enjoy work.

On the other hand, if the digestive organs have been upset by wrong food, work becomes drudgery.

"Until recently," writes a Washington girl, "I was a railroad stenographer, which means full work every day.

"Like many other girls alone in a large city, I lived at a boarding house. For breakfast it was mush, greasy meat, soggy cakes, black coffee, etc.

"After a few months of this diet I used to feel sleepy and heavy in the mornings. My work seemed a terrible effort, and I thought the work was to blame — too arduous.

"At home I had heard my father speak of a young fellow who went long distances in the cold on Grape-Nuts and cream and nothing more for breakfast.

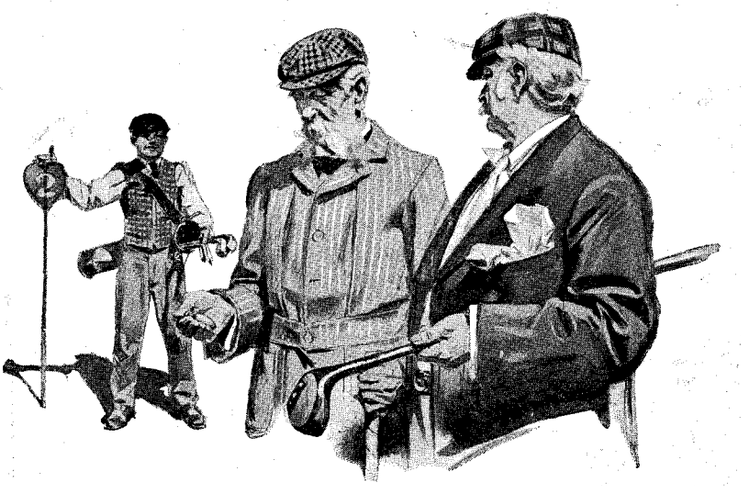
"I concluded if it would tide him over a morning's heavy work, it might help me, so on my way home one night I bought a package and next morning I had Grape-Nuts and milk for breakfast.

"I stuck to Grape-Nuts, and in less than two weeks I noticed improvement. I can't just tell how well I felt, but I remember I used to walk the 12 blocks to business and knew how good it was simply to live.

"As to my work—well, did you ever feel the delight of having congenial work and the strength to perform it? That's how I felt. I truly believe there's life and vigor in every grain of Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



The Howard Watch

There are certain pleasures in life that are worth while —that endure because they are *real.*

The possession of a HOWARD Watch is one of them. It is a satisfaction all the time, whether a man works or plays. The wider a man's experience of life, the more he appreciates the HOWARD'S qualities and comradeship.

There's many a man who would not part with the HOWARD Watch he is carrying if you offered him a thousand dollars and another HOWARD just as good. He feels the tie of long and intimate association.

Then, too, there are HOWARDS that are heirlooms —handed down from sire or grandsire and priceless because of their memories.

Any way you take it the HOWARD is the best—the most lasting watch investment. It is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each HOWARD Watch—from the 17-jewel in a fine gold-filled case (guaranteed for 25 years) at $35.00; to the 23-jewel in a 14-kt. solid gold case at $150.00—is fixed at the factory, and a printed ticket attached.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD Watch. Find the HOWARD Jeweler in your town and talk to him. He is a good man to know. Drop us a postal card, Dept. O, and we will send you a HOWARD book of value to the watch buyer.

E. HOWARD WATCH COMPANY

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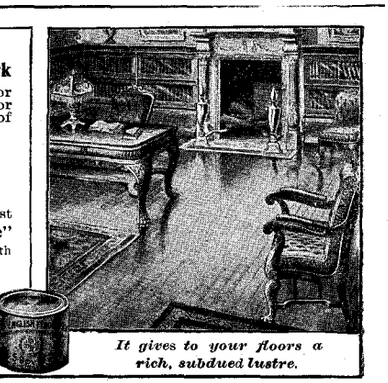
Buy Old English from your dealer—50c. a lb.—1, 2, 4 and 8 lb. cans. One pound covers 300 sq. ft. Write us anyway

A. S. BOYLE & CO., 1905 West 8th St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Mfrs. of "Brightner" which *keeps* floors clean and bright



It gives to your floors a rich, subdued lustre.

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The greatest opera house of all—the *Victor*.

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You don't have to go to Milan, London, Paris, Berlin, or New York to hear the masterpieces of opera sung by the world's most famous artists.

They're all combined in the *Victor*, which brings their magnificent voices right into your home for you to enjoy at your pleasure.

Go to-day to the nearest *Victor* dealer's—he will gladly play grand opera or any other Victor music you want to hear.

There's a *Victor* for YOU—$10 to $250. Easy payments, if desired.

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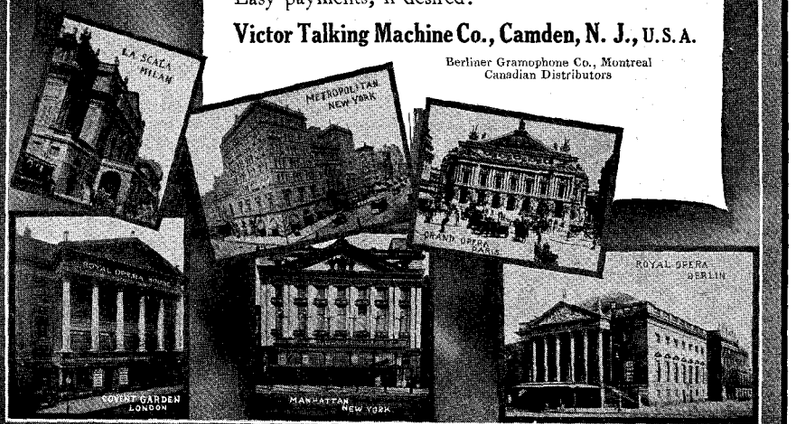
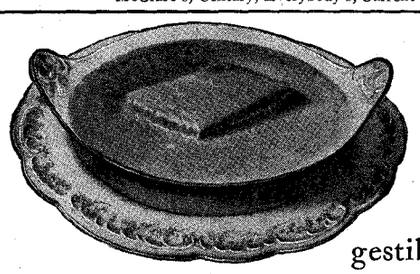


To get best results, use only Victor Needles on Victor Records

A complete list of new Victor Records for March will be found in the March number of Munsey's, Scribner's, McClure's, Century, Everybody's, Current Literature and April Cosmopolitan.



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It is made digestible and more palatable with

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Soups, Fish, Steaks, Roast Meats, Chops, Game, Gravies, Chafing Dish Cooking and Salad Dressings are greatly improved by its use.

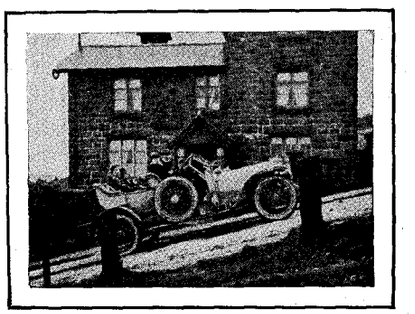
For Four Generations It Has Stood Unrivaled as a Seasoning.

Decline Substitutes. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

ther adds to the aggregate turn-over of business. Each year a considerable percentage of motor cars in use change hands, and we thus have a second-hand business responsible for a circulation of no mean figure.

"The States of the country in many cases have collected in a year over one hundred, and in some cases two or three hundred, thousand dollars in revenues, aggregating a circulation well above the million mark in license fees. Chauffeurs' salaries involve an aggregate large disbursement for the exclusive employment of many thousands of hands. The pages of daily papers and the specialized press mean a large business running into the millions. The States alive to the fast-growing era of common-road locomotion are beginning to spend large amounts in the treatment of roads and the building of usable highways, and the money so disbursed circulates to the laborer and farm-hand in the smallest hamlet. So numerous are the ramifications of manufacture, use, regulation, and contingent elements involved in this economic factor that to follow the aggregates of turn-overs or shifting of credits in all the numerous undertakings, and to follow the disbursements representing the resultant total circulation of money, is well-nigh impossible.

"A compilation considering most of the principal items, however, shows that the



A BIT OF HILL-CLIMBING—THE GRADIENT 1 IN 3½.

circulation of money involved in the automobile business, the shift of credits or the turn-over of business, of the different shops or works, and the disbursements incident to activities and new developments resulting from operation of motor-cars, without consideration of the innumerable detailed expenditures, has run well in excess of $467,000,000 in a year."

Mr. Cuntz takes a single event to illustrate one of the points he makes. The racing at Savannah last year brought to that city over $250,000; while other expenses paid by persons interested in the race, such as cost of fitting cars, salaries, traveling expenses, etc., made, he believes, a total of $750,000, as the sum circulated as a consequence of the running of that race.

The automobile business he asserts to be not so profitable, however, as these great figures might indicate. Many men have gone into the manufacture of cars and lost heavily. He quotes some data, compiled in Germany for the year 1906, showing that the manufacturing of motor-cars meant in wages, material, and operation of plants, an expenditure of $10,419,500. Against these figures are placed the aggregate value of all the cars produced by the same factories. This was $10,320,000, which shows a loss for the year of nearly $100,000. Of course, details would make it clear that while many manufacturers lost money, others, through making supe-

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rior and popular cars, or having better methods, made good profits. In this country Mr. Cuntz estimates that, for a single year, manufacturers now receive as their part of the price paid by the men who use the cars, not more than $98,000,000 and believes that, if the truth could be ascertained, the net results for the whole country would show that that sum "had not provided a surplus with which to pay interest on the money invested." Only a few manufacturers of long experience "are able to realize a net profit on their business."

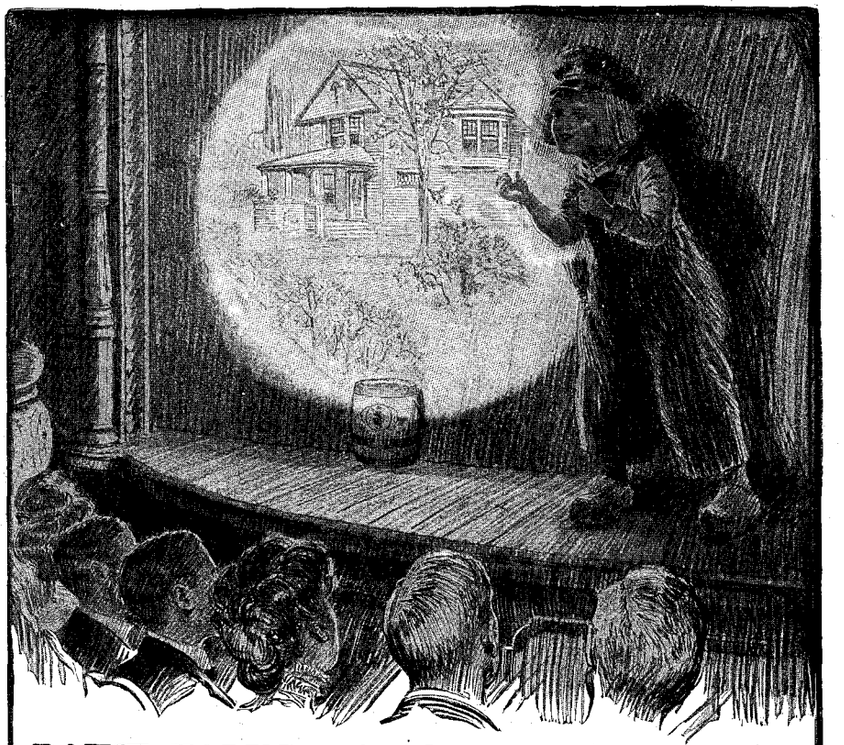
"From 1901 to 1907 about 310 concerns were announced as being in or starting the manufacture of automobiles. Of these about 158 have gone out of existence—their losses can not be estimated. No State or Government department has access, nor does it presume to record such vagaries of an industry. The great initial risk and the excessive aggregate losses as compared with aggregate profits are forgotten.

"At the close of that same period, 1901 to 1907, there were about 150 concerns still existing, but over thirty had not been in existence, attempting the manufacture of motor-cars, for twelve months, and many have since retired, involuntarily as a rule. But of that number less than seventy-five were real producers. At the beginning of 1909 we have an aggregate of probably eighty automobile-makers who are the real producers of the country, while over 200 are aspiring to manufacture, and in many cases attempting to copy the product developed by the pioneer concerns at the cost of millions of dollars."

FIRST AROUND THE WORLD

The first motorist to go around the world with a car was Carl Page who made his trip in 1901. Mr. Page is still interested in cars. When he set out to make his trip many persons laughed at the undertaking as foolhardy, while friends said good-by to him in real earnest, not expecting ever to see him again. The feat, successfully performed, brought to Mr. Page at that time a good deal of celebrity. Mr. Page recently made an interesting statement detailing some of his experiences which sound passing strange, now that a trip around the world with a car has become almost a commonplace.

He appears to have had no serious difficulty until he reached India. On making inquiries in that country for gasoline, he learned that only three gallons of it could anywhere be found. That amount he purchased but was obliged to pay for it $9 per gallon. He then cabled home for a supply and eventually secured all he wanted, and had it delivered at points all along the road, where it cost him thirty cents a gallon. But he found that, under the law, gasoline in amounts exceeding five gallons could not be forwarded except by a special powder-car and that notice of such car being on the road had to be sent in advance to the various towns through which it passed, a process which involved about a week's time in securing the arrival of shipments. Mr. Page, in order to overcome some of the difficulties of this kind, had constructed for him a special suit case, with a copper tank inside, wherein he could deposit a small supply additional to the five gallons allowed. He had used this tank several times before he learned that he had



PAINT TALKS—No. 4: "Spring Painting"

Spring is the time when most of the painting is done. Nature is brightening all around and the impulse is to make houses and barns and fences bright and in harmony with the new leaves and blossoms. This is good economy. You not only make things spick and span, but you save your property and make it more valuable.

Only—you must use *good paint*—pure White Lead and linseed oil. See that it is put on your building *pure*. Otherwise, you fail to more than temporarily beautify and fail utterly in preserving the painted things.

The Dutch Boy Painter trade-mark is the thing to look for when you buy paint materials—it is on the side of pure White Lead kegs. Ask for it, insist on having it.

A few more points on your painting: Refuse absolutely to let the work be done in wet weather, or when moisture is on or under the surface. Give your painter plenty of time between coats—*make* him take several days between. Don't insist on using a tint which a good painter tells you is perishable. White Lead is very durable material, but if the tinting material fades out, the job is spoiled. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link.

Ask your painter about our White Lead (Dutch Boy Painter trade-mark). Also, your dealer has it.

Read about our "House-owners' Painting Outfit"

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

An office in each of the following cities:

New York Boston Buffalo Cincinnati Chicago Cleveland St. Louis Philadelphia [John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.] Pittsburgh [National Lead & Oil Co.]

Painting Outfit Free

We have prepared a little package of things bearing on the subject of painting which we call House-owners' Painting Outfit R. It includes:

1—Book of color schemes (state whether you wish *interior* or *exterior* schemes)

2—Specifications for all kinds of painting.

3—Instrument for detecting adulteration in paint material, with directions for using it

Free on request to any reader who asks for House-owners' Painting Outfit R.

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Cards, circulars, book, newspaper. Press $5. Larger $18. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, type, paper, etc.

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CANNON BALL PEN

There are only three things to a pen—Material, Shape, Workmanship. Like all the ALUMINOID pens, "Cannon Ball" is made of a remarkable aluminum alloy that gives the spring of steel and the smoothness of gold. "Cannon Ball" is a speed pen that writes on anything. A pen for men whose time and annoyance are worth saving.

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Samples sent for 2 cent postage

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FRENCH—GERMAN SPANISH—ITALIAN

Spoken, Taught and Mastered by the

LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD

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The Latest and Best Work of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal

YOU HEAR THE EXACT PRONUNCIATION OF EACH WORD AND PHRASE. A few minutes' practice several times a day at spare moments gives a thorough mastery of conversational French, German, Spanish or Italian.

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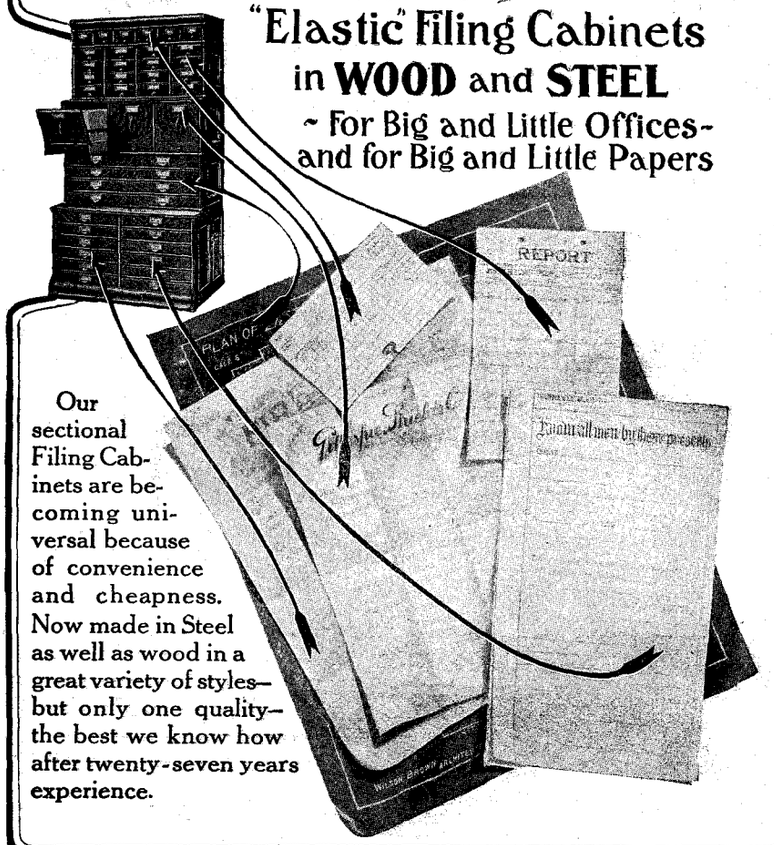
Globe-Wernicke

"Elastic" Filing Cabinets in WOOD and STEEL

- For Big and Little Offices - and for Big and Little Papers



Our sectional Filing Cabinets are becoming universal because of convenience and cheapness. Now made in Steel as well as wood in a great variety of styles—but only one quality—the best we know how after twenty-seven years experience.

The Globe-Wernicke Co., CINCINNATI.

BRANCH STORES: New York, 380-382 Broadway. Chicago, 224-228 Wabash Ave. Boston, 91-93 Federal St.

been guilty of a crime punishable by a year in prison.

In Burma the use of gasoline was absolutely prohibited. Mr. Page took this matter up with the officials and finally secured a repeal of the law. One of the good features of the trip was the failure anywhere to have a puncture. Rubber, however, deteriorates rapidly in the Far East, so that he had to keep his tires immersed in water at intervals when not in use.

In most Asiatic countries through which he traveled, the motor-car was an absolute novelty. The result was that he inspired a good deal of awe and superstition, natives believing that within the car, making it move, was concealed a god or devil. One of his notable social experiences was an audience with the Gaikwar of Baroda, by invitation from the Gaikwar. Mr. Page says:

"Presenting myself at the appointed time and place, I was informed that his Majesty had not yet arisen, but that, if I would return in about three hours, I would be more successful. I did so, only to learn that this time he was eating his curry and rice, and could not be disturbed. Later in the day, however, he was announced, and, tho he had an appointment to visit a polo-pony stud, he found the motor-car much more interesting, and rode with me until late that evening, as well as practically all of several ensuing days.

Having been invited to become his guest at the palace, I experienced for the first time the caste question. Altho most friendly and hospitable, his religion would not permit him to dine either in the same room or at the same table with me, so, to overcome this obstacle, two tables were set in the doorway—between two rooms—one table being but an inch from the other. At these two tables we dined, he on his Oriental diet and I on the most approved European fare. Year before last, when the Gaikwar visited this country, I met him at the Waldorf, and we again had the pleasure of motoring together. He purchased a dozen of my hundred cars, for the use of his friends, and before I left him, while on my trip, he had become a proficient driver of automobiles."

BUILDING HIS OWN CAR BODY

Owen John (who seems to have disguised his real name) writes in the *Autocar* of the need for adapting the car to the man—at least in some respects. "Some of us who are blest with more or less imposing figures require," he says, "more space for their disposal than those to whom nature has been of a more niggard disposition." It so happened that Owen John, when looking for a car to purchase, had one offered to him with "a steering pillar the angle of which can be altered so as to fit as required." Partly from this fact he finally became the owner of a car of that make. He knows of a few other cars similarly constructed, but believes the idea ought to be more widely employed.

Trade Mark Reg.U.S.Pat.Off.

Chiclets

REALLY DELIGHTFUL

The Dainty Mint Covered Candy Coated Chewing Gum

Particularly Desirable after Dinner

YOUR DOCTOR KNOWS that Chiclet chewing diverts the mind from worry and care — chew Chiclets.

Put up in little green bags for a nickel and in 5, 10 and 25 cent packets by Frank H. Fleer Company Incorporated Philadelphia, U.S.A. and Toronto, Canada.

The Wealth Builders

¶ If you are able to save and willing to invest $2.20 or more, monthly, you will be interested in The Wealth Builders, a community of brainy, earnest men who, by combining their saving capacity, are taking advantage of opportunities for vast profits accruing from careful investment in New York City Real Estate.

¶ Every dollar invested is fully protected by 6% GOLD BONDS, backed not only by New York City Real Estate, but by men of recognized standing for integrity and business acumen. **In addition to the 6% guaranteed, these bonds share pro rata in one-half of the surplus profits of the Company.**

¶ Write for detailed information regarding

The Royalton Realty Company

69 JACKSON AVENUE

Borough of Queens NEW YORK CITY

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

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Owen John further informs us that he is now "in the throes of designing a body to suit a new chassis and my own requirements." One of his ideas is to have detachable back seats. He says:

"This might have necessitated two hoods, and as I felt that because I wanted plenty of room in front there would not be any to spare behind, with a front hood down, the occupants of the back would hardly be able to get to their places at all. But a friend showed me a collapsible telescopic hood he has invented which answered that objection, and as it fell just round behind the driver's seat caused no inconvenience to any one.

"But then, when I discovered that the difference in weight between the fancy back that would have taken the place of the absent back seats and the said back seats themselves would be quite trifling, I made up my mind to have permanent back seats, one good double hood, and a reputation for unselfishness.

"Of course, I am having side doors in front, and, because if they are low every one jumps over them, and most folk tap the top of the timber with their toes, they will be as high as the rest of the body. Many cars might just as well have none as the little ones they rejoice in, and I can never understand the value of these absurdly small thresholds at all. The doors, however, are to be removable in summer, and both back and front ones are hinged so as to shut automatically when the car goes on. So many doors are still made which open the wrong way, and then their owners grumble because they so soon get loose and begin either to rattle or else to stick."

RESTRICTIONS ON MOTORISTS IN ENGLAND

It is believed that the British Parliament at its present session will pass a measure dealing severely with motorists and motor-cars as to use of public roads. The matter has become one of such importance that the staid old Conservative organ, *The Quarterly Review* for January, devotes one of its leading articles to it. The writer says the present situation in England has become "both demoralizing to motorists and intolerable to the public."

The Monday Morning Tub

Which One Gets It?

DID you ever have this exasperating difference of opinion with the "wash lady" on Monday morning, as to who should have the hot water?

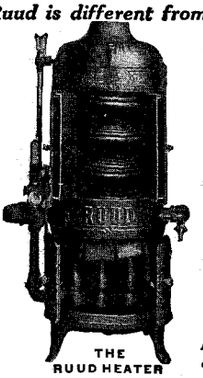
You didn't feel the same chivalrous sentiment that prompted you to offer the over-night guest "the hot bath" in the morning, while you shivered in the cold one. Both occasions *emphasized the same thing*, however—the need in the modern household of an *instantaneous* heater, furnishing an *unlimited, constant* supply of hot water. That is the reason for the existence of the Ruud Automatic Gas Water Heater, which will cost you little more than a high grade typewriter. It gives your whole housekeeping a *character* it could not otherwise have—a character recognized by people who know *the thoroughbred points*. It can be easily connected with the gas and water pipes in the basement of any home, new or old.

This is where the Ruud is different from any other heater:

(1) You have *any amount* of hot water *instantly*—all the time—*without* a fire and *without* lighting anything—*even a match.*

(2) It is out of the way—preferably in the cellar, where it requires no more attention than the water pipes themselves.

(3) The mere act of *turning on* a hot water faucet anywhere turns on the gas flame in the heater—which is governed by the water pressure in the pipe.



THE RUUD HEATER

(4) The water is *heated instantly*, as long as you will keep the faucet open, so you have *abundant fresh* hot water, *fit to drink as it is to bathe in*, instead of a limited supply of stagnant water from a reservoir.

(5) The act of *turning off* the hot water faucet turns off the gas flame in the heater. Not a moment's waste.

(6) No complications—no electric wires—nothing that you cannot readily understand.

Standard House size 4 feet high —30 inches in diameter over all.

Price (delivered) East of Rocky Mts., $100; West of Rocky Mts. and in Canada, $115.

The Ruud Heater is not experimental. It has been in use for over twelve years in the best city and suburban homes. Write for illustrated booklet describing and picturing it.

RUUD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. K, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES AND DISPLAY ROOMS:

New York	Detroit	Buffalo	Cleveland	Duluth	St. Louis
Boston	Kansas City	Birmingham	Columbus	Portland, Ore.	San Francisco
Philadelphia	Baltimore	Dallas	Cincinnati	Toledo	and
Chicago	Washington, D. C.	Los Angeles	Milwaukee	Louisville	Toronto, Can.

London: British Ruud Mfg. Co. **Hamburg: Ruud Heiswasser Apparatebau**

COOPER'S Spring Needle Knit UNDERWEAR

Cooper's is the original and only genuine "Spring Needle Knit" Underwear. You will probably have many other kinds shown you, but if you will examine Cooper's closely you will promptly decide in its favor. It is the most elastic, comfortable and durable underwear made.

The importance of thorough workmanship in underwear for men should not be overlooked. There are no imperfections in Cooper's. The wonderful Spring Needle fabric is flawless, and in addition each garment is stayed at points of strain, rendering it strong, sightly and serviceable.

Try Cooper's. It is the Underwear of character and quality.

Made in Union suits and two-piece suits in all sizes, weights and colors. Ask to see our new silk lisles. Get the genuine.

COOPER MFG. CO., Bennington, Vt.

"One of the 300"

Two sizes 50c. and $1.

Rexall "93" HAIR TONIC

Is Positively IT *when it comes to a hair beautifier, a hair grower, a hair preserver*

BECAUSE Rexall "93" Hair Tonic is scientific in the highest degree. Like all other Rexall preparations the prescription for the hair tonic was selected from many hundreds that were submitted, the efficacy of every one of which has been tested and proved.

BECAUSE our special chemists recognized the merits of the formula from which this preparation is prepared, and after due consultation, decided that it could not be improved.

BECAUSE the result is a pleasing, fragrant, clean, delightful-to-use liquid that will not gum or stain and—

BECAUSE Rexall "93" Hair Tonic *does* keep the scalp healthy, nourishes the hair roots, makes the hair glossy and beautiful and once more—

BECAUSE it will even grow hair on bald heads if there is any life left in the hair roots.

It is the choice of refined, careful and particular people.

BECAUSE we can prove all that we say about Rexall "93" Hair Tonic, we make the following promise:

Your money back if it doesn't do as we claim

FREE

A 25c. jar of Rexall "93" Shampoo Paste to every one who buys at once a bottle of our famous Rexall "93" Hair Tonic.

Cut out coupon below and present to the Rexall Store in your town. Sold only by one druggist in any one town or city.

The Rexall Stores

Will be found in over 2000 towns and cities in the United States. You cannot buy Rexall "93" Hair Tonic anywhere else. If you do not live in a town where there is a Rexall Store write us direct as per coupon below.

Booklet entitled "Treatise on Care of the Hair," mailed free on request.

This coupon when filled in with name and address and presented with $1.00 at any Rexall Store, or sent direct to us, will entitle you to a $1.00 bottle of Rexall "93" Hair Tonic and a 25c. jar of Rexall "93" Shampoo Paste, without any extra cost to you. This offer is limited. Present coupon today.

UNITED DRUG COMPANY
66 Leon St., Boston, Mass.

Name.....

Address.....

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TRADE MARK
The Brasscrafters

Portable Shower Bath Delivered, ready to set up **$10.75**

It is wrong to regard a shower bath as a mere luxury. It means vigor for mind and body. Its installation is an investment that pays for itself many times over in added vitality and comfort.

The Brasscrafters Shower No. 5004 is a handsome, full size, solidly built shower that will last and look well for years. The brass parts are strong and heavily nickel-plated; the curtains and rubber parts are made of the best material. We have not room here to tell of its many superiorities of convenience and construction.

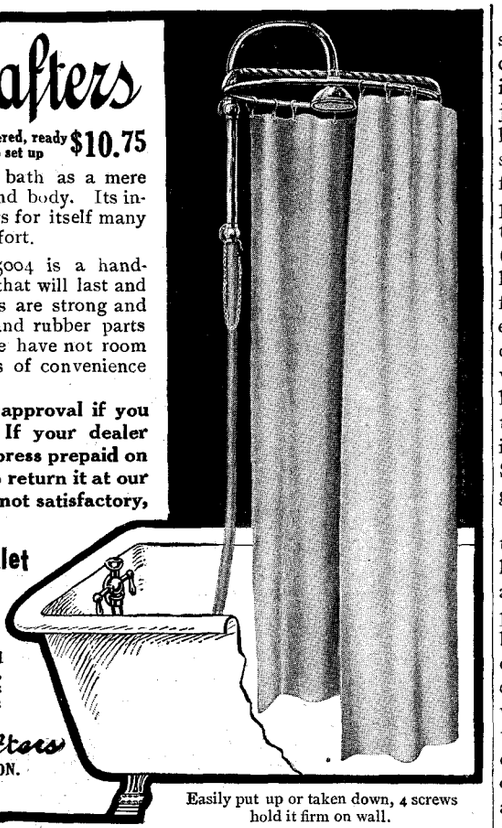
We are so sure it will win your approval if you see it, that we make this offer: If your dealer doesn't carry it, we will ship it, express prepaid on receipt of price, and permit you to return it at our expense within 4 days of receipt if not satisfactory, and refund your money.

Write For Illustrated Booklet
Showing Full Line of Showers

The Brasscrafters make necessary and beautiful things for your bathroom and by making them **right** and selling at humane prices, have built up in ten years the largest business of its kind.

The Guarantee: THIS ARTICLE IS HEAVILY PLATED WITH PURE NICKEL ON THE VERY HIGH BRASS AND THAT THE WORK IS RIGHT SEE THAT THIS The Brasscrafters IS STAMPED ON THE METAL

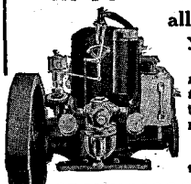
The Brasscrafters
92-100 North St., BOSTON.
Be sure to address Dept. F.



Easily put up or taken down, 4 screws hold it firm on wall.

GRAY MOTORS

3 to 20 H. P. **$60.00** and upwards Complete in every detail, all ready to install in your boat.



Made in the *largest and most up-to-date plant in the world* devoted exclusively to the manufacture of 2-cycle marine motors.
1, 2 and 3 cylinder.
Write for story of how these motors are made and catalog.

GRAY MOTOR CO. 59 Lieb St., Detroit, Mich.

CONFIDENCE WARRANTED

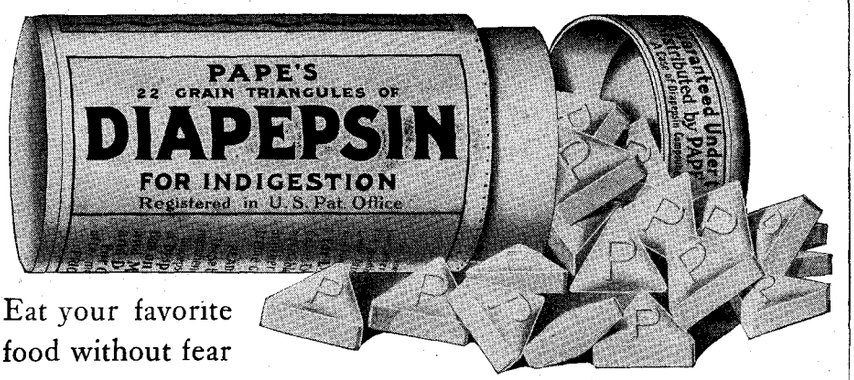
5% ASSURED.

Favorable location, experience and ample resources enable us to loan money on the best real estate security, and pay 5 PER CENT PER YEAR on all small sums invested through us. Our investors send us $25—$50—$100 or more at a time. They may leave it with us for a few months or for a few years. They receive 5 per cent per annum regularly by check, reckoned from the day we receive the capital to the day they withdraw it. We number our patrons by thousands, and they are in every State of the Union. Write us and we will give you the names of those nearest to you who permit us to refer to them. Sixteen years of successful operation,

Assets of $1,800,000

and regular supervision by the New York Banking Department warrant your confidence.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.
9 Times Building, Broadway, New York



Eat your favorite food without fear

FORMULA.
Each 22 Gr. Triangule contains
Pepsin—Pure Aseptic
Papain
Diastase
Calcium Carbon Precip.
Cascara Sagrada
Powd. Ginger
Powd. Cardamon
Sugar q. s.
Oil Canada Snake Root.

Relieves Indigestion, Dyspepsia and all distress from an out-of-order stomach

Large 50c cases — any drug store

PAPE, THOMPSON & PAPE, Cincinnati, O., U. S. A. and Windsor, Ont., Canada

The chief grounds of complaint are the speed at which cars are driven and the clouds of dust they raise. The vast majority of motorists, who are law-abiding subjects "in all things apart from motor-cars, habitually disobey that part of the existing statute which prescribes a speed limit, and feel no shame when they are caught and punished." Moreover, they firmly resent the employment of "police ambuscades" (what Americans know as "traps"), believing they are inspired, not by solicitude for the public safety, but for the purpose of extracting fines. Harassed by these ambuscades there has grown among motorists, what *The Quarterly* describes as "the sublimely impudent idea that they may retaliate upon the law and the police by sending out scouts to locate police ambuscades." Scouts accordingly have been set up on a great many highroads.

In reply to the criticisms evoked at this conduct, members of the association have urged in self-defense that the scouts are placed on the roads with a lawful purpose in view, that of "persuading members to obey the law regulating the speed of travel." Commenting on this ingenious defense, *The Quarterly* characterizes it as what the late Sir William Harcourt used to call "a good thumping lie." Other claims made are that the scouts are sent out "in order to aid members in distress and to warn others of risks other than those of legal proceedings." *The Quarterly* admits that some good work on these lines has been accomplished.

Discussing the evils of fast driving, *The Quarterly* remarks that "they do not consist essentially in mere speed." A man "may drive a powerful car for a while at sixty, or seventy, or even eighty miles an hour on some English roads, without being guilty of any recklessness, at all events in relation to others." On the moors for example, and in some other districts, there are "stretches of open road with no ways debouching into them or on which any other vehicle or user of the road can be seen a mile or more ahead." In such places, "great speed can be made without any approach to recklessness." But as against these conditions remains the fact that "it is unpardonable to drive at high speed past the mouth of a debouching road, or a cottage, or a village." *The Quarterly* believes that recklessness must be stopt by "stern and rigorous punishment":

"Imprisonment, confiscation of cars, punishment of the owner, if he be present when the offense is committed, and of any person entitled to control the driver, in brief, anything that falls short, perhaps, of corporal chastisement, is peremptorily demanded by public opinion to curb this often thoughtless, but always desperately criminal offense."

The strongest reason, however, for the unpopularity of cars with those who do not own them, and who live in the country, is the dust they raise.

BECOME A BILLIKENITE

I'm a little red-headed alabaster figure, 4 inches high. Misfortune, grief, hard knocks, housemaid's knee, alimony and mothers-in-law disappear on my arrival, for I'm the "God of Good Luck." I'm not sold—that would break my spell—I'm rented for a century for $1.00, and 20 cents, my traveling expenses to your home. Send for me immediately.
Reference—Garfield National Bank.

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B. E. HERNON, 92 Center St., New York City

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CURRENT POETRY

Roosevelt

MARCH 4, 1909

BY JAMES OPPENHEIM

March winds blowing all wild—
And whirling heavens through blue pools spill
Shine of the sun, and a romping child
Flies a red kite on a hill—
The boy-god's hair is streaming—
He tugs at the string—
And the vast landscape dreaming
Beats up the heavens a-wing—
The young gods of Greece
Knew not such ecstasies—
You boy, I feel your eager American blood
Sweep a reddened flood
Glorying through my heart—
You boy, I see in you the American nation—
The Boy-Land of the Earth
Set by the seas apart
And laughing over prairies in his mirth—
For America is youth, joy, glory, exultation!

Exultation!
The shine of the sun breaks transitory
On a glittering people, a gleaming nation—
But through this day a glory
Glides—
But in our heart a glory
Abides!
And our wild March joy
Is at its topmost span,
For we know that this Leader that seems like a Man,
This Servant in our employ,
Is only our Biggest Boy.
"Come down," we say, "a People changes hands—
And forty-six young lands
Call you down to the common streets of men,
And bid you romp in the crowd again!
Have you not flown your red kite night and day?
Have we not laughed with you and felt the stir
Of Fatherhood to see you have your way?
For eight years were you not—America!"

O Biggest Boy,
We will forget your faults (are they not racy of youth?)
And let our American joy
Skim off the lies of the Soul and drink of the truth.
Why must we to the living
Be unforgiving
Of faults?
Why wait till Death exalts?

For this man was uncommon
In that he was so human—
So like us—variable as human weather—
Vast with our wide-horizon'd soil—
Merely eighty millions put together
In one prank—dream—joy—jubilation—toil!
To Motherhood he was a Mother—
To Brotherhood a Brother—
He was us all—spirit and heart and limb—
He could not exhaust his power—he could not tire—
Our passions fought in him, our dreams took fire
In him, our laughter woke in him!

Brother-Boy, yet you were common!
No genius added god to the frail human!
Therefore you turned to your Soul, and called on Power—
The Power that connects with every Soul—
By stress of divine sweat hour by hour
You made the inner Mightiness unroll—
You drew strength to your flesh, your heart, your brain
And by undreamable pain
Became that all that any man may be,
The Superman in common humanity!
And now you are America's hope: for you
Proved what common man may do.

When pansy, daisy, and the wild violet
In cool of the morning shall be splattered wet,
When bluebird, blackbird, redbird so shall sing
That flames of love shall shake the blossomy boughs,
And the young human baby laugh in the city house,

2c a Week Does Washing!

We Prove it at OUR EXPENSE

Forget all you know about washing-machines—for there never was one like this. It's the 1900 MOTOR WASHER—*absolutely self-working!* It *does it all.* It does it *right.* It does it for *2 cents a week.* And does it so *quick* that it shortens the time to MINUTES instead of HOURS.

Washes in Six Minutes!

We mean it. Seeing is believing! It seldom takes longer than *two* minutes. *Never* longer than *six!* And the *clock* will verify our claim. You can read or sew or play with the baby while the machine is doing the washing.

Does Both the Washing and Wringing
Self-Working Wringer Furnished Free

The Motor Washer operates the Wringer, too. No crank to turn—no handle. The Wringer works itself, just as the Washer does. Cog wheels cased in steel to prevent danger of soiling clothes or mashing the fingers.

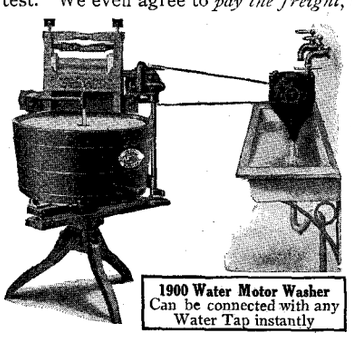
The Wringer comes FREE with every 1900 Motor Washer.

1900 Electric Motor Washer
Can be connected with any ordinary Electric Light Fixture

The 1900 Motor Washer

Sent Anywhere on 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL!

Surely you are willing to be *convinced* that this Washer will do all we claim. We offer to send a 1900 Motor Washer on absolute FREE TRIAL for an entire *month* to any responsible person. Not a cent of *security*—nor a promise to *buy*. Just your word that you will give it a test. We even agree to *pay the freight*, and will take it back if it fails.



1900 Water Motor Washer
Can be connected with any Water Tap instantly

Machine Can be Run by Electricity, Water-Power or Gasoline Engine

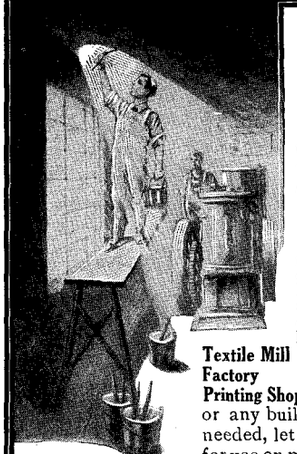
The outfit consists of the famous 1900 Washer with either Electric Motor or Water Motor. You turn on the power as easily as you turn on the light, and back and forth goes the tub, washing the clothes for dear life. And it's all so simple and easy that overseeing the work is mere child's play.

Which Free Book Shall We Send?

We publish an "Electric" Book and a "Water-Power" Book. Tell us *which one* to send you. Learn how to make electricity or water-power do all the washing and wringing at a cost of only 2 cents a week. Why not get one of these wonderful machines and snap your fingers at the bugbear of Washday? Send a postal NOW for one of the FREE BOOKS.

Address, The 1900 Washer Co., 3315 Henry St., Binghamton, N. Y. Or, if you live in Canada, write to the Canadian 1900 Washer Co., 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.

A PAINT THAT FLOODS ROOMS WITH LIGHT



GLOSS-O-LITE

turns walls and ceiling into a great reflector, which utilizes all the light, makes daylight more effective and shortens hours for using gas or electricity. Gloss-O-Lite will reduce your lighting bills, and is in other ways an ideal paint for interiors.

Gloss-O-Lite is **Permanently White** except under most unfavorable conditions. It has a porcelain-like surface. It doesn't chip or powder off. It gives least possible lodgment for dust. It can be cleaned without impairing surface, and is absolutely sanitary. *Two coats of Gloss-O-Lite do better work than three coats of ordinary paint, cost less and wear longer.*

If you own or manage a

Textile Mill	**Hotel**	**Power Plant**	**Creamery**
Factory	**Office Building**	**Department Store**	**Brewery**
Printing Shop	**Warehouse**	**Theatre**	**Laundry**

or any building where good lighting and sanitary conditions are needed, let us tell you the reasons why Gloss-O-Lite was selected for use on many of the finest business buildings. *Not sold by dealers.*

Write for Booklet, stating approximately number of square feet you wish to paint.

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO., 13 Dudley St., Providence, R. I.

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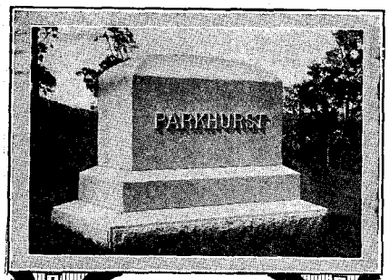


The Selection of a Memorial

a mausoleum, monument, shaft, headstone, or in whatever form it may be, is all too often made on the spur of the moment—in haste at a time, perhaps, when grief has caused a disregard of usual business sense. Moreover, the general public is naturally unfamiliar with the different grades of granite and their lasting qualities.

You are entitled to know what you are getting in stone-quality—material with strength to last for generations—and in design to suit the size and surroundings of the family plot. Also you must get the finest of workmanship, and all at the lowest possible price.

All these points I guarantee you absolutely.

Monument-making has been my life work.

Satisfied customers in 35 States of the Union prove that my method of selling by mail is practical and convenient.

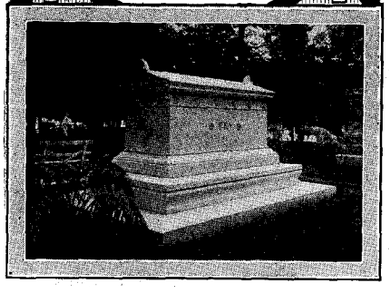
If you contemplate erecting a monument
I will gladly send booklet and information

J. L. MILLER

(Successor to Thomas & Miller)

47 Liberty St.

QUINCY, MASS.



When March with sun and wind leads in the spring
With trailing briers
And golden fires—
What if the blue heavens arch a happier Earth
Because of you?
What if all America lies bathed in heaven anew
And hallowed,with new birth?
Not only babies, birds, and beasts, and buds,
And the breaking of the ice-locked floods,
And the glory of green on hills that rest and on seas that roll—
But a new birth of Freedom and the Soul?

Lincoln's work was never done—
Slavery to slavery
Pendulates Democracy—
Forever is our Freedom to be won—
Even while the torn war-flags flew victorious
On Richmond and the bleeding States assembled,
And the gray heart of Lincoln leapt and was glorious,
His worn soul trembled
For his children's land—
He saw the continent-shadow of a hand
Steal forth to gild the landscape and the street—
He saw the cities dimmed with golden sand,
And cyclone on the prairied corn and wheat—
Deep down he looked in the dark abysm
Of smoking Industrialism!

Wild is March weather!
Mass we together,
A people once more on the slant that slopes
Into the sunrise: for our lariat ropes
Have curled about the traitors: they are low:
And once again we go
Singing together
In wild March weather!
Up from our hearts roll laughing tributes of joy
That in our highest American,
That in this jubilant Boy
The new Times found their Man!
They found their Man! He met the invasion
Of traitorous vices—
He did not wait—he made his Occasion—
He wrought a Crisis!
He poured his heart out warm
Till we arose with his heat
And shook the cities with storm
And with panic the street!
And what if the Future chalk
This Fame above Time's flood!
"He forced a fight of talk
To shun a fight of blood?"
Boy-Brother, till our people cease
You shall be the Warrior of Peace—
No victor of a Gettysburg, no Grant,
No Bonaparte crippling the World with craze—
But the American who saves, not slays!
So let the March sun slant
Into his setting splendors and far-roll
This day a glory round this common Soul
Until a people see
That he eternally shall be
One of America's Three!
One with Lincoln, and one
With Washington!

March winds blowing all wild—
And blessings on our eldest child!
Boy, how can we help but love you?
You erring, daring, happy Soul!
Let our love about you roll
And our blessing be above you!

FIRST COST is not the price of paint. How long will it afford perfect protection from the weather—how long will the paint film remain unbroken—how much preparation will be required before repainting?

These questions must be answered before you can know the real cost.

On every count the most economical paint you can use is

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And may your winter move through golden days
In circles of bright praise—
A harvest world, a World of Friends—
And when the long earth-history ends
May you wing out to Lincoln, not apart,
But through a mighty People's heart—
A living People's heart!
We will be great, and to the living
Give love
And be forgiving—
He will be great and rise above
The mocking Past, letting no Future claim
This Man who knew our people for his Mother:
Living, we give him Fame,
Living, we hail him Brother.
—*The Circle* (March).

A Send-Off

BY WALLACE IRWIN

Say, Teddy, we have joked about those Spectacles and Teeth,
We have joshed you on your Strenuous Proclivity;
Now a little word, at parting, for the Heart that beats beneath
And the Purpose that was true to your activity.
For you're going—for you're going, and we scarce believe it's true;
Yes, a sort of lonesome feeling, like an arrow, shoots us through—
By the Laws that got the scrubbing
And the Trusts that took the clubbing,
'Twill be many a cold, hard winter ere we see the like of you!

Here's a bumper to you, Teddy, and so-long to you!
See the Manhood of the Nation rise and throng to you.
Let the Predatories roast you—
We, the People, rise and toast you
In a cup of Glory, Teddy—and so-long to you!

You were often hard to follow in your chase for Bull and Bear;
And your walks with Army Captains—my, you piked it so!
Say, we almost choked to see you beard the Congress in its lair
And emerge without a bump—and O you liked it so!
You were never dull or clammy—you were either pleased or vexed,
And we woke up mornings asking, "What will he be doing next?
Will he give the railroads Hades,
Or express his views on Ladies
Or impale some Rabbit Faker on a pointed Moral Text?"

Here's a bumper to you, Teddy, and so-long to you!
Here's a banzai and a broadside and a song to you—
By the Slaves that you have fathered
And the Masters you have bothered,
We, the People, wake the welkin—and so-long to you!

You have bred a Bunch of Language that will live beyond its day,
You have told the Truth where Lies might be defensible;
You have butted in where angels would have fainted dead away,
Yet your madness has been always commonsensible.
You have raked the old traditions of the barnacles that clung,
You have whizzed into the Bee Hive where the Nation's Honey hung,
You have spotted out the shirkers
As they fed among the workers;
And there's been an awful buzzing from the Drones—when they were stung!

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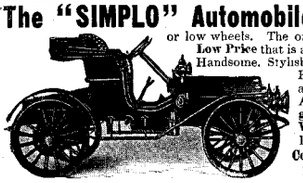

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In the city, by business and professional men for utility and recreation; by the office or factory worker with a suburban home. The

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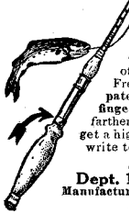

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Here's the send-off of the Nation free and strong to you;
Go and rest in wild Zambezi,
Hunt the Lion—oh, that's easy—
You have bagged some Big Ones, Teddy—and so-long to you!

—*Collier's Weekly* (March 6).

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

INAUGURATIONS OF SIMPLER DAYS

The inauguration of President Taft has inspired a writer in the New York *Evening Post* to recall other inaugurations of simpler days. The triumphal progress of Washington from Mount Vernon to New York City prefaced the first inaugural, which took place April 30, 1789. We read:

For several weeks before the ceremonies visitors from every one of the thirteen colonies had been crowding the city, filling up the taverns and boarding-houses, and giving the city a lively and gala-like appearance. The inauguration took place at Federal Hall, which stood on Wall Street, at the head of Broad Street, where the Sub-treasury now is. The building originally erected in 1699 had served as the City Hall, and had been remodeled later by private subscription for the reception of Congress. Washington rode from his house, on Franklin Square, to Federal Hall at noon, in a coach and four, accompanied by several companies of infantry and a troop of cavalry, some 500 men in all.

After receiving the members of the Senate and House in the Senate chamber, the President-elect, accompanied by John Adams, the Vice-President, proceeded at once to the second-story balcony overlooking Broad Street. He was simply drest, writes Senator Maclay, "in a full suit of dark brown cloth, manufactured at Hartford, with metal buttons, with an eagle on them." The oath of office was administered to him by Chancellor Robert R. Livingston. After he had sworn and solemnly kissed the Bible the President stood with bowed head, while the Chancellor stept forward, raised his hand, and cried: "Long live George Washington, President of the United States." At which the crowd, the largest New York had ever known, that thronged the streets, and crowded the windows and housetops, sent forth prolonged cheers, which presently were almost drowned by the ringing of many bells and the booming of cannon. Washington, after standing a moment looking out upon the crowd, reentered the hall, where he delivered his inaugural address.

John Adams was forced to play "second fiddle" at his own inauguration. As the writer tells it:

The ceremony was held in the chamber of the House of Representatives in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. There was a large and fashionable crowd in attendance, many ladies occupying seats on the main floor. A distinguished array of members of Congress, judges, foreign diplomats, and Cabinet officers helped to make the assemblage a notable one. As Washington, who had driven to the hall in his coach, preceded by two sergeants-at-arms, with long staves, passed through the lane that was made for him, the assemblage rose to its feet and cheered. From that moment it was evident that it was Washington and not Adams who was to be the central figure of the occasion.

Adams exprest his feelings in a letter to his wife, who was not present, the next day. Of Washington, he wrote: "He seemed to me to enjoy a triumph over me. Methought I heard him say, 'Aye! I am fairly out, and you fairly in. See which of us will be happiest.'"

Jefferson was the first President to be inaugurated at Washington. The persistent myth that represented the Virginian, in his every-day clothes, riding alone on muleback to the Capitol, the writer dispels, and continues thus:

As a matter of fact Jefferson's first inauguration was attended by more ceremony than any since the first inaugural of Washington. The President-elect was met at his lodgings, only a few hundred paces from the Capitol hill, by a body of militia comprizing

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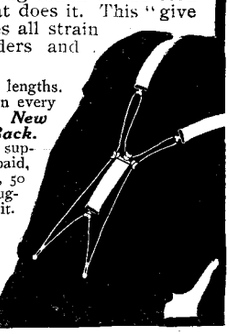

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USE **MENDETS** A PATENT PATCH

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both infantry and cavalry, and a large delegation of citizens, with whom he proceeded on foot to the unfinished Capitol. There, in the presence of most of Adams's Cabinet, Vice-President Burr, and the members of Congress, he delivered his inaugural address, and was sworn into office by the new Chief Justice, John Marshall. President Adams was not present, having left the city early on the same morning, piqued, it is said, at Jefferson's bearing in victory. The afternoon was given up to a reception at Jefferson's boarding-house, and the evening to a banquet, the firing of salutes, and a series of mammoth bonfires.

Jackson was the first President to take the oath on the central portico of the east front, where every President since his day has been inaugurated. We read further:

Jackson's inauguration differed from all that had gone before it. The city had filled up with "Jackson men" from all parts of the country. "It was like the inundation of the northern barbarians upon Rome," wrote a contemporary, "save that the tumultuous tide came in from a different point of the compass. The West and the South seemed to have precipitated themselves upon the North and overwhelmed it." Ten thousand people crowded about the Capitol steps, when Jackson appeared at the head of a vociferous and motley procession, in which the militia and civilians were strangely mixt. The President-elect reached the portico with difficulty, took the oath of office, which Marshall administered, and read his address in a loud voice which could not, however, be heard more than fifty feet away because of the tumult. Adams, altho in the city on the advice of his late Cabinet, did not attend the ceremony, thus following the example set by his father.

After finishing his address, Jackson rode on horseback to the White House, whither he was followed by a howling mob of partizans and office-seekers, who overran the executive mansion, broke dishes and glassware in their mad rush for refreshments, and stood with muddy boots on silk-upholstered chairs and polished tables to catch a glimpse of the new President. They would have carried Jackson himself off his feet had not a number of men protected him by linking their arms together, thus forming a barrier against the crowd.

WHEN PLATT SAVED THE DAY FOR ROOSEVELT

WAS Mr. Roosevelt technically ineligible to take the oath of office as Governor of New York? A dramatic and hitherto unpublished incident of the ex-President's political beginnings, as told by Senator Platt in the first instalment of his reminiscences, appears to lead to that conclusion.

It seems that when Mr. Roosevelt returned from the Spanish-American War, covered with military glory, he was almost immediately selected by Senator Platt as a promising candidate for Governor of New York. His military record at San Juan had made him a great popular hero, and the "Easy Boss" had it figured that he was the one man to save a very precarious situation in New York State politics. But there was a bothersome fly in the ointment, which took the combined skill of Choate, Root, and Platt to obscure. One of Mr. Platt's lieutenants was sent to see Mr. Roosevelt. We quote further from *The Cosmopolitan Magazine* (April):

"Would you accept the nomination for Governor?" asked Quigg of Roosevelt.

"Would I?" said Roosevelt. "I would be delighted."

"Then count on Senator Platt's supporting you. Come to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and see him," said Quigg.

Roosevelt went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He had a long talk with Senator Platt, and they buried past differences. Then, just on the eve of the State convention, the friends of Governor Black threw a bombshell into the Platt-Roosevelt camp. They dug up an affidavit made by Theodore Roosevelt, in the course of his term as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in which, to avoid payment of taxes in the State of New York, he declared that Washington was his

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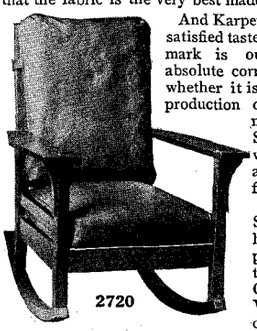

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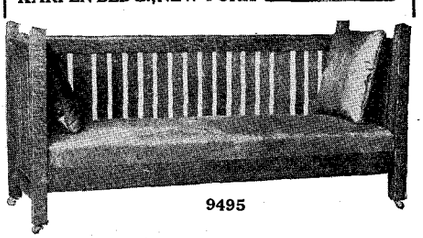

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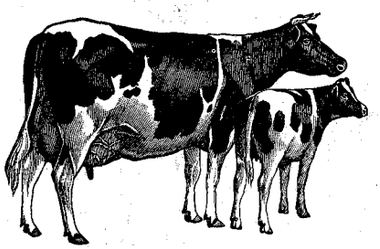

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legal residence. Things were in a turmoil. Senator Platt sent out a hurry call for Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, Chauncey M. Depew, Judge George W. Ray, and other lawyers.

Senator Platt tells in his own words how this situation was handled. We read:

I called a meeting of my friends and Mr. Roosevelt's friends, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to consider methods of meeting the expected attack upon his eligibility. Mr. Root was one of those present at this meeting; so was Mr. Roosevelt.

While this meeting was being held a committee representing the opposition to Mr. Roosevelt, headed by Mr. Lauterbach, called in my rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. I left the assemblage of my friends and went to meet this committee. They had with them Mr. Roosevelt's affidavit of his non-residence in the State of New York, which they asked me to read and explain how, in the face of such a declaration, it would be possible to proceed with the plans for his gubernatorial nomination. Lacking any other expedient, I informed them that if they were possest of all the facts they would view the matter differently, and that later I hoped to be able to apprize them of such facts.

I then rejoined my friends in another room and reported to them what Mr. Lauterbach and his associates had presented for my consideration. At this juncture Mr. Roosevelt took me aside and said, with a trepidation I had never before and have never since seen him display, "I can not remain in this fight; I must withdraw from the race." His desire to withdraw was made apparent to every one in the room. The fatal effect of his withdrawal was to me so manifest that I replied: "You must not withdraw. You must trust to me to solve this problem and elect you Governor of the State." In order to emphasize my determination and to restore his courage, I said, with brutal frankness, "*Is the hero of San Juan a coward?*" He replied, with his customary vehemence, "No, I am not a coward."

We then resumed the discussion of methods of procedure, and, at my suggestion, Mr. Root went to Massachusetts, where Mr. Choate was sojourning, in order to obtain from Mr. Choate his views in the premises. The meeting then disbanded and was resumed at Saratoga some days later, where the Republican State Convention was assembling.

At this second meeting there were present Mr. Root, Mr. Depew, Frank Hiscock, George W. Ray, myself, and others. Mr. Root reported to me that Mr. Choate had exprest the opinion that the case was hopeless, and added, for himself, that he had grave doubts of the possibility of making a successful contention in Mr. Roosevelt's favor. He said that Mr. Choate exprest the further opinion that the only hope of success lay in forcing the nomination through the convention by sheer weight of numbers.

I asked him if he had mentioned the matter to any one else, to which he replied that he had not done so. I asked him to refrain from doing so; told him that the plan to nominate Mr. Roosevelt must be carried through at all hazards, and that he must appear before the convention on the following day and make the argument in favor of Mr. Roosevelt's nomination.

The gentlemen then addrest themselves to the task of formulating arguments that could be presented to the convention in support of Mr. Roosevelt's nomination. Mr. Ray probably adduced the principal arguments upon which, on the following day, Mr. Root made his famous speech in support of Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy and eligibility. This task Mr. Root performed so exceedingly well that the opposition to the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt was effectually quelled; and so effective were the arguments of Mr. Root that the Democrats, in the campaign which followed, never so much as broached the subject of Mr. Roosevelt's alleged ineligibility.

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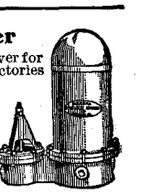

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SHEAR WIT

Correct.—"This," said a teacher to her class of arithmeticians, "is a unit." She held up a pencil. "This book is a unit, too," said she. "And these are units." And she showed them a ruler, a flower, and an apple. Then she peeled the apple and, holding up the peel, said, "Now, children, what is this?" Silence. "Come, you know what it is," she urged. Little Bill's hand went up slowly. "Well, William," said the teacher. "Pleathe, ma'am, the skin of a unit."—*Christian Register.*

Tragic.—The country parson was condoling with the bereft widow.

"Alas!" he continued earnestly, "I can not tell you how pained I was to learn that your husband had gone to heaven. We were bosom friends, but we shall never meet again."—*Lippincott's.*

The Three Ages.—Report by a young English school-girl of a lecture on "Phases of Human Life—Youth, Manhood, and Age": "In youth we look forward to the wicked things we will do when we grow up—this is the state of innocence. In manhood we do the wicked things of which we thought in our youth—this is the prime of life. In old age we are sorry for the wicked things we did in manhood—this is the time of our dotage."—*Christian Register.*

Hopeless.—A friend was once talking with a crazy woman, when a stingy man passed by.

"Do you see that man?" said she, with a cunning smile. "You could blow his soul through a humming-bird's bill, into a mosquito's eye, and the mosquito wouldn't wink."—*Catholic News.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

February 26.—Austria and Turkey sign a protocol settling the question of compensation for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Powers accept the offer of France as mediator in the Austro-Servian dispute.

March 4.—Startling allegations concerning the diseased condition of some recent consignments of American beef are made in a report by the health-officer of the port of London.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

February 26.—The North-American Conservation Conference, in a declaration of principles transmitted to Congress, recommends cooperative action by the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

February 27.—The Senate passes the Rivers and Harbors Bill.

March 1.—The Sundry Civil Bill appropriating $139,000,000 is passed.

March 3.—The conference report on the legislative bill increasing the President's salary by $25,000 is agreed to by both houses.

March 4.—William Howard Taft is inaugurated President of the United States, and James Schoolcraft Sherman, Vice-President, in the Senate chamber at Washington.

GENERAL

February 27.—Important reductions in transcontinental freight rates are announced in Chicago.

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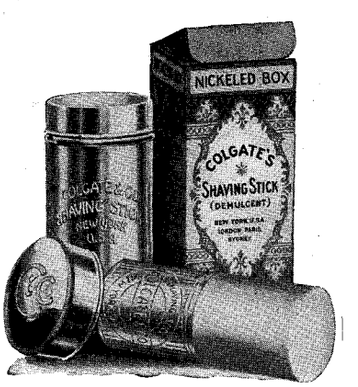

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